THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

THE VOORHEES MURDER.

One of the Most Terrible Tragedies Ever Enacted in New York—How the Shooting Occurred.

The murder of Mr. Dominicus S. Voorhees by William Chambers in a drinking saloon in South Brooklyn on Sunday night was reported yesterday. Mr. Voorhees, though shot through the brain, lingered throughout yesterday until about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Public indignation runs high against Chambers, and while he was being conveyed to the station house threats of lynching him were frequently made. Mr. Voorhees was well known throughout the city, where he was extensively engaged as a builder. He was in 1866 a member of the Board of Supervisors from the Tenth ward, and in 1867 was a candidate for the mayoralty nomination in opposition to Martin Kalbfleisch. He leaves a wife and five children. Peter Fogerty, owner and occupant of the saloon corner of Columbia and Carroll streets, where the shooting occurred, makes the following statement concerning it:—

About 6 o'clock last evening, or shortly after that hour, while I was taking my supper, my bar-tender informed me that Mr. Voorhees and some friends wished me to let them have a bottle of wine; at that time there was no one in my bar-room; I came down stairs, and found four gentlemen: Mr. Dominicus S. Voorhees, Mr. Edward Tuhl; Alderman Moore, of New York city; and a friend of Alderman Moore's named Collins. About half past 8 o'clock Mr. Duffy, of No. 61 Carroll street, came in with a friend, whom he introduced to me as Mr. Chambers, of New York; this Mr. Chambers was a stranger to me; Mr. Voorhees proposed a toast to the American Eagle, wishing it triumph over Britain and France, and Chambers seemed pleased, and shook hands with Mr. Voorhees on the toast he had given; this was all they said directly to each other since their introduction, except that Mr. Voorhees had made some remark on a scar which he noticed on Chambers' forehead, asking him where he got that, and Chambers had replied, "I got it among a lot of thieves and robbers:" he did not seem offended by the inquiry, but Mr. Voorhees asked pardon for having alluded to the scar, and they shook hands upon that; when Duffy and Voorhees were talking it was about Masonic matters, and Chambers remarked to me and the bar-tender that he did not understand what they were talking about; Chambers started to go, and Mr. Duffy went out with him; they bade Mr. Voorhees and the rest good night in a friendly way; Mr. Voorhees and Mr. Tuhl remained; then Chambers came back; he seemed sober and walked steady, just as he was when he went out; he passed by where westood talking, and went to the further end of the bar; we did not take much notice of him, nor he, apparently, of us; soon after, we heard him muttering to himself something about his being a Fenian and an Irishman, and we turned to look at him; as we stood looking at him, he pulled out a pistol, aimed, not, as I thought, at any one of us, but at the group, and fired; the ball struck Mr. Voorhees in the forehead; Mr. Voorhees fell backward, sinking to the ground, without a word, before we could recover from the surprise of seeing the pistol flash, or catch him in our arms; I rushed to the door to give an alarm; saw some people there, and sent for the police and the doctor; Mr. Tuhl and I guarded the door for a while to prevent Chambers from getting away should he try to escape; meanwhile the barkeeper inside told him to put up his pistol, that no one would hurt him, and asked him if he would not take a drink; he said he would take a glass of ale, and the bar-tender drew him one, which he drank, and put his pistol in his pocket; then Mr. Tuhl and the bar-tender seized him and undertook to take the pistol from him; he struggled hard, and did not seem at all drunk; they overcame him and took the pistol from his pocket; it was a five-barrelled revolver, with two shots remaining in it; it was a pocket pistol, about six inches in length; he said nothing after he fired or during the struggle; the policeman came about five minutes after the shot was fired; Chambers surrendered to him peaceably, and was taken to the station house; he told the policeman he had not done anything; a crowd of people then came in; Dr. Ford attended Mr. Voorhees, who was removed to the station; he never spoke after he was shot; the Doctor at once said he could not recover: the ball struck him over the right eyebrow, and lodged in the brain.

FECHTER'S "HAMLET."

The Performance Lacks Genius—So Far from Being a Fresh Conception, It is Entirely Conventional.

Mr. Fechter's intelligence, ardor, earnestness, skillful method, and precision of finish are patent and beyond question. But a man may have all these graces, and more too, and still lack the essential grace which is the "round of sovereignty." James Montgomery was good sacred poet; but nobody mistakes Montgomery for Milton. To consider form, at the outset, would be to rank detail above wholeness. As in poetry so in acting. Mr. Fechter's accuracy of costume and mastery of stage business were not points to be first regarded. What we looked for, in the beginning, was some evidence of genius in Mr. Fechter's acting—for the sympathetic, informing, electrical spirit, that is, which makes men great, and which we had been led to suppose was possessed by this actor in an extraordinary degree. And that we did not find in either his "Ruy Blas" or his "Legardere," and we do not find it in his "Hamlet." What we do find is a well-studied and well-executed ideal of the character, differing in no important particular from the conventional "Hamlet" of the stage. Mr. Fechter, it is true, wears yellow hair, and is physically stout; and the Danes are a yellow-haired people, and the "Queen" says that "our son is fat." Stout "Hamlets," though, have been seen before; and Kemble's portrait, if the original is to be trusted, wore yellow hair. There is nothing extraordinary in this. What we look for in "Hamlet" is poetry. We do not see that in the "Hamlet" of Mr. Fechter. The test scenes are the "Ghost" scenes. Mr. Fechter treats them in an entirely conventional manner. The great act of this tragedy is the third. Mr. Fechter was as mechanical as a cog-wheel throughout the whole of it. All old actors do the same business in this part. Mr. Fechter did nothing that we have not seen before, unless it was to hold up the portrait of Hamlet's father as a barrier against the affectionate demonstration of the half-crazed Queen—and this, under the circumstances, is a stage trick. As to his readings, the discussion of them would be nonsense, for Mr. Fechter does not *read*—the chief part of his performance is *sung*. This was well enough in French melodrama, but it will not do in Shakespeare.

Mr. Fechter is not a great actor, and it seems proper that that should be said. His "Hamlet" is like the "Hamlets" of a great many other performers. It has many good points, but it lacks genius. What we expect in "Hamlet" is a mental craze. A man who has seen a spirit is never afterwards sane. In the character of "Hamlet" the chief elements are intellectual spirituality, overwrought imagination, mournful lassitude, princely pace, sad, quaint humor, and sombre dignity. Of course no man can speak with certainty of his ideal of "Hamlet." We merely suggest what we expect to find in the actor's personation of that character. Mr. Fechter does not fill our ideal, and, under those circumstances, perhaps we had better let the subject alone. Many people do like Mr. Fechter, and it were a pity to disturb their complacent conviction. *Hamlet* was produced last night with very good scenery and a very good cast of parts.—*N. Y. Tribune to-day.*

SPAIN.

The Remarkable Letter from Don Enrique de Bourbon to Regent Serrano.

A translation of the extraordinary letter Don Enrique de Bourbon, cousin of Queen Isabella, and brother to her husband, Don Francisco, has addressed to the Regent, is published. It was at first believed to be apocryphal, and its charges against General Prim considered so serious, that none of the papers would publish it; but the printer having called on one of the editors and exhibited Don Enrique's written authority to him to lithograph it, all doubts as to its authenticity are removed, and two or three of the Madrid newspapers have inserted it in full. The following is the portion of it which has reference to Prim's dealings with the ex-Queen Isabella:—

After the 15th of September I hastened my return to Paris, so as to be in time to visit the Conde de Reus, from whom I was the object of the most extreme and affectionate reception. In the course of our conversation the first day, the name of the Queen was mentioned. I stated what I knew of her dispositions. "This point is supremely interesting" (este punto es sobremanero interesante), said General Prim to me; but as his visitors and occupations were many, we had to suspend the conversation, and he fixed the day following, very early in the morning, for us to meet again. A few hours after leaving the house of the Conde de Reus, I went to the palace of the Queen, to study her dispositions. Her first words were respecting Prim, and her questions directed to know if I had seen him. I answered dryly, "Yes, that he professed friendship, and I hoped the confession would not annoy her." "So far from this," she answered me, with animation, "tell him I like him much, and that I would like to see him either in your house or any other." "Impossible!" I replied; "but even if it might be, what end could result from it before the triumphant revolution and the legitimate sovereignty?" The Queen, being convinced of the wildness of her idea, limited herself to give me her message, and to assure me "she would be prompt to abdicate as soon as her husband arrived from Germany and agreed to it." "You are losing time," I replied, "in not complying immediately with your moral and political duty, and in not submitting loyally to the principles of the revolution. You should not be afraid of liberty, for all good men wish and love it; this august liberty, beautiful and pure as a virgin—not the liberty of the tavern, made by a company of bacchantes and satyrs." I could not accept "libertad de cultos," she exclaimed, always the same Isabella. I could do no less than answer her with warmth—"Popery (Papism), with the faith of Felipe and Carlos II of the house of Austria, has caused the ruin of their imitators, the Bourbons. Slaves of the superstitions consequent on a distorted religion, they have become brutalized under the feet of the clergy, and believing themselves invisibly protected by the gods created in their weak imaginations, have defied the light of reason and of common sense, and have fallen from the throne headlong, without all the benedictions of the great vicar of Christ joined to the prayers of the bishops and the sprinklings of the holy mother church being worth anything to save them!? "You speak, Enrique, like a free-thinker," she replied. "I feel honored to be one, Isabella," said I, "and I think better results would arise from having your son inspired with Voltaire than with Loyola." "I would not object, Enrique, that my Alfonse should accept *libertad de cultos* with the other precepts of the epoch," said she, "but I venerate the Pope, and wish to die a Catholic, and not lose my soul." "Isabella, being lost as a queen, you lose nothing more. But do not lose the young tree! Let it grow and form its sap with all the mortal sins of the excommunicated nineteenth century," was my reply. All the anxiety of the Queen was about my visit to General Prim. On my leaving her she said, "Don't fail to-morrow, and then come here immediately." "You may count upon that, Isabella, but if he does not speak of you, or give me occasion, I will say nothing." The following day I went to General Prim at the hour agreed. After words of mutual affection, but enclosing myself in my silence, General Prim asked me, "Have you seen the Queen?" "Yes, Don Juan," I answered, "but I should have said nothing to you if you had not named her." I related all; making him understand that not believing in miracles I was not one of those who believed in the resurrection of defunct kings, but all my action and all my counsel had been reduced to telling her what was the duty the Queen ought to comply with as a mother on the one side, and as a Spaniard on the other, so as not to engender civil discords. The Conde de Reus, after hearing me with particular attention and great benevolence, expressed himself revolutionarily, though with the greatest consideration and personal affection to the Queen, exclaiming, "O that she had listened to the excellent counsels of her illustrious mother, Dona Maria Cristina de Bourbon!" He continued, with emphasis, "I am a fatalist, and, believing that whatever happens is produced by fate, I don't say that the Bourbons might not yet return to Spain in the person of the innocent Prince; but it is necessary for the Queen to contribute to it, and aid it with loyalty and perseverance. She should take care not to waste her money in sterile conspiracies. To treat with the Government she shou d not send, as she had hitherto done, unauthorized persons, or without proper character, to represent her. She should avoid whatever tended to arouse the passions the Government had notably calmed, and would calm completely. She ought to write a manifesto expressing her sorrow and contrition for the past, and her firm will not to lend herself to the least intrigue against the Government of the Revolution. In it she should make prominent her Spanish patriotism (Espanolismo), declaring herself possessed of such ardent affection that she would salute whatever the nation accorded in the exercise of its incontestable sovereignty. The Conde de Reus added:—"I do not hold out any hope, in saying this, which may be taken for a restoration. I am only giving counsels proper for the tranquillity of the Queen. The seed being thus sown, it must be left to time to present the fruit of conduct worthy, liberal, and practical." I manifested to General Prim that these indications were sufficient for me; that if he would permit me to unrol them as my loyalty understood them, and would confide in me, I would not be a traitor. He replied, "Yes; you have always been an exception to the Bourbons!" I thanked him, and he left for Madrid. Great was the effect caused in the Queen, but it did not last long because of her surroundings. No further advancement was made towards the abdication till the 3d of October.

DEAF AND DUMB.

The Iowa Institution and Its Progress.

The eighth biennial report of the Iowa Institution for the Deaf and Dumb for the years 1868 and 1869 has just been published, from which it appears that the institution has been highly prosperous. The pupils have enjoyed a remarkable degree of health, but the institution is overcrowded. The trustees recommend the removal of the institution from Iowa City to Council Bluffs.

The principal, the Rev. Benjamin Talbot, in his report says:—"Our enrollment last year reached the unprecedented number of 91 pupils, from 37 different counties. For the two sessions embraced in this report, the aggregate number is 113 from 42 different counties. The new admissions last year were 26, and 15 this session." More than a dozen applicants were unable to obtain admission, owing to the want of room. Since the opening of the institution, 245 pupils have been admitted.

The deafness of 91 of this number was congenital, and 34 lost their hearing from scarlet fever. The formation of a High Class is recommended. The report also adverts to the subject of articulation. The resolutions adopted by the Conference of Principals at Washington, in May, 1868, on this subject, are given in full, and the Principal expresses his hearty concurrence in these resolutions.

The total receipts for the year were	$34,706·58
" " disbursements	29,887·82
Balance on hand Nov. 1, 1869	$4,818·76

It is gratifying to know that the education of the deaf mute continues to claim attention throughout the Union, and that strenuous efforts are made to promote the welfare of this interesting portion of the human family.

—Dogs paid the State of Kentucky $2109·56 for licenses last year, and killed 21,016 sheep, valued at $52,342.

A DUEL BY GASLIGHT.

Exciting Sword Combat—Fight Between a Cuban and an Englishman—They Fight with Sabres—Both Men Wounded.

The latest New York sensation is as follows:—

The name of Francisco de Porto is well known. He is a Cuban, and has already proved his love of country. Young—his age being twenty-eight — muscular, though lithe and active, and of ordinary height, De Porto is a handsome, dashing fellow, with a brilliant black eye, denoting fire and energy. If appearances form any criterion, he is modest and unpretending.

It may be mentioned that De Porto has already figured prominently in the Cuban war, and since his return to this city has taken an active part in the affairs of the Cuban Junta. His latest opponent was a Mr. George Proude, an Englishman, not very dissimilar in either age or appearance to his antagonist.

WHAT CAUSED THE QUARREL.

That the members of the Cuban Junta have recently been subjected to severe criticism for the alleged tardiness of their actions has heretofore fully been explained. Moreover, the Cubans in this city, those at least ever seemingly anxious about expeditions, have from time to time been subjected to censure from some cause which even their critics could not clearly define. It was alleged, forsooth, that the Junta intended nothing practicable, that the young Cubans were disporting them around the city, wishing at the same time that men of other nationalities should go forth and fight for their freedom.

Matters went on in this way for a week or two, when at length the seeds of enmity which had so quickly ripened bloomed forth in anger on Saturday night. By design or accident the parties met in a certain hotel up town. The old quarrel was renewed. Words were spent freely until at length a characteristic observation by Proude—an observation significant of an approaching kiek—placed De Porto in fever heat, the result of which was that he

SPAT IN HIS OPPONENT'S FACE.

There was a crowd present and the issue was apparent. The circumstance created considerable excitement—the duel was at hand. Boiling with indignation, Proude immediately tendered the challenge to mortal combat—a challenge which was at once accepted, and a feeling of contentment was thereupon displayed by all. The only question to be disposed of was as to

THE WEAPONS AND THE BATTLE GROUND.

With what weapons should they fight? Pistols? no; for, said they, "any fool can shoot: it takes a swordsman to fight a duel;" and so swords were the weapons. De Porto insisted on foils, but Proude desired the ordinary sabre used by cavalry. This question formed the subject of much wrangling, but finally De Porto consented, and so far matters afforded mutual satisfaction. All this occurred up town, near the house of a common friend, and a fashionable one at that, in West Nineteenth street.

To that house, then, the parties, accompanied by their seconds, on Sunday night repaired. There was no noise, no unusual sound to disturb the quietude of the place. Few were aware that within an hour one of two human beings might probably breathe his last. The preparations were made in silence, and the hour of 2 o'clock yesterday morning was awaited with anxiety.

STRIPPING FOR THE FRAY.

Ding, dong—it was 2 o'clock. In the spacious back parlor of the house in question the parties assembled ere the echoes of the chimes had died out. Both combatants stripped for the contest, the seconds now and then whispering something to those about to engage. Only a half dozen persons were present, each one of whom was thrilled by a nervous excitement. A splendid chandelier shed a flood of light around the room, though otherwise the place was excessively cold, so cold, indeed, as to necessitate the wearing of a thin walking coat by each of the duellists, both of whom were attired in tight pantaloons, all under-clothing being entirely dispensed with.

A DEAD SILENCE

ensued, while an ashy paleness seemed to be the prevalent complexion of every man in the room. The word was given and the duellists crossed swords, and, having taken three paces backwards, the fight commenced. At first a slight timidity was apparent on both sides—not so much timidity, perhaps, as the nervous expectation incident to the opening of the encounter. Finally, after some little hesitation, De Porto advanced, Proude meanwhile on the alert to receive him. The scene was exciting. All at once the few spectators were startled by a sudden cut made by Proude at the head of his opponent, who, however, deftly parried and retired a pace or two.

ADMIRABLE SWORDSMANSHIP

was displayed, the cuts being rapid, well-directed, and parried with precision. Up to the present, which was about five minutes from the commencement, De Porto had escaped with a slight scratch on his chest, Proude being unharmed, when suddenly, De Porto offering a tempting chance, Proude advanced upon him and inflicted a diagonal cut upon the right thigh. It was a fatal move for Proude, for no sooner had he leaned forward to make the cut than, with lightning-like rapidity, De Porto following up the *contrafilio*, gashed his opponent on the right shoulder, causing a wound some five inches in length and about one and a half inches in depth. His sword arm was disabled.

THE DUEL WAS OVER.

Proude dropped his blade exclaiming, "Enough for me to-day; you will give me my revenge another time," to which De Porto replied:—

"I am always at your disposition."

Subsequently the parties shook hands and the wounds were examined. That inflicted on De Porto, though some eight inches in length, was scarcely a quarter of an inch in depth, while Proude's was of a serious character, the blood streaming from it in profusion. He was immediately conveyed to his residence in Brooklyn, where the proper assistance was procured.

And thus terminated the sanguinary contest, the chivalrous Cuban on the one hand vindicating the slight cast upon his countrymen, and the Englishman avenging the bitter insult he had sustained. At the conclusion of the duel, De Porto—who, by the way, was an officer on the Lillian—intimated with marked coolness that he was always at home in West Twenty-second street for any person who took the liberty of questioning the rectitude of the Cuban cause and its supporters.

POLYGAMY IN POUGHKEEPSIE.

A Dying Wife Giving Her Husband to Another Woman—How She Put Her Foot Into It.

Just in the outskirts of Poughkeepsie lives a man by the name of Warren, who, for years, has enjoyed a plurality of wives, much to the disgust of the entire neighborhood. Warren, many years ago, married a young lady, and for years they lived on in perfect harmony; but one day she sickened, and she and her friends supposed she would die. At this crisis she became anxious about the welfare of her husband, and busied herself in selecting her successor, who was to share with Warren the joys of matrimonial bliss. This difficulty she at last overcame, by selecting a woman she thought worthy to follow in her footsteps.

Once settled in her mind, she desired the twain to be made one flesh even before her death, that she might be made happy in her last moments. They were accordingly married by the bedside, and the sick woman having her heart's wish gratified turned over to die, but it was not so to be, for she, much to the astonishment of all parties, rapidly grew better, and soon recovered her health, only to find her husband given to another.

This was more than the woman bargained for, but the two females fixed up the matter, and it was agreed that they would live in harmony in the same house, and thus they lived for some years. Both women raised a family of children; one had six and the other five. Some of these children are grown-up men and women at the present time.

About six months ago the women quarrelled and the husband was called on to settle the difficulty, and he espoused the cause of the youngest wife, and it was determined on by the two to get the old wife out of the house, which was speedily accomplished, and she is now doing housework in the neighborhood, while the second wife enjoys the bed and board that once was hers.

OBITUARY.

Charles Durang.

Charles Durang, a well-known, and at one time quite a noted actor of Philadelphia, died at his residence in this city, this morning. He was born in Philadelphia, December 4, 1794, and was consequently in his seventy-sixth year. His father, John Durang, was a native of Lancaster county, who became a member of the old America company at the South Street Theatre in 1785. He was principally celebrated as a dancer and pantomimist. His son Charles was a pupil of Mr. Francis, of the old Chesnut Street Theatre, and made his first appearance at the Chesnut in 1803, as dancer in *The Tale of Mystery*. He has since been actor, author, prompter, stage-manager, and ballet-master in almost every respectable theatre in the United States. He was almost the only survivor of the old Chesnut Street Company who served under Warren & Wood, Lamb, Cox, Maywood, Rowbotham, and other well-known managers of the olden time. Of late years he has pursued the profession of a dancing-master in this city. He was a man of some literary ability, and was the author of a "History of the Philadelphia Stage, from 1752 to 1854," a very voluminous work, which was published in the *Sunday Dispatch*, and which ran through a period of several years. As an actor he was contemporaneous with Cooper, Mrs. Wetlock, Warren, Jefferson, Wood, and others whose names are now classic, but who themselves have long since passed away. He had a brother, Ferdinand, who died in 1831, who was quite a dashing young actor in his day. His sister Charlotte was a dancer in the Chesnut Street Theatre in 1810 and died in 1834. Another sister, Juliet Catharine, who married Frank Godey, was a sprightly young actress in chambermaid and brunette parts. She died in 1849. Another brother, Augustus, was celebrated in youth as the "Tiny Star," but he afterwards abandoned the profession and went to sea, where he was lost. The architect Durang, of this city, is a son of the deceased.

M'FARLAND.

The Line of Argument to be Adopted by the Defense.

It is announced that the theory of the defense in the McFarland trial, to commence March 7, will be to prove that as far back as 1863 Mr. Richardson and his friends began their finally successful work of impressing himself and their joint principles upon Mrs. McFarland; also, that in the practical alliance Mrs. McFarland yielded to those influences. Many incidents hitherto unknown except to a few, are for the first time to be brought to light in this investigation, and will be sought to be established, going to show her long time ago estrangement from him, and her studious misrepresentation of their circumstances and their mutual relations.

To this end inquiry is likely to be instituted in regard to Mrs. McFarland's first public appearance as a reader and declaimer in Trenton, N. J., in 1863-4. The defense professes to be able to prove that at that period the lady suddenly appeared at the quiet capital of New Jersey; that she ingratiated herself into the good graces of several literary and leading gentlemen of the town, such as Messrs. Chaven, Professor Phelps, Governor Olden, Chancellor Grum, Henry R. Pierce, and that under their own and other local auspices she successfully conducted a series of readings in the Middle School Hall and Temperance Hall, respectively.

Moreover, that the representations then submitted were that her husband, who was stated to be an educated and elegant Irish lawyer, was a wholly helpless paralytic of formerly affluent but now reduced circumstances, and that her friends and her necessities had impelled her to appear as a public reader. The references used by the lady will, it is said, comprise the names of Hon. Horace Greeley, Mr. Samuel Sinclair, Mr. Albert D. Richardson, and other persons of like pursuits and similar notoriety.

The defense will not carry out all these purposes, unless they succeed, as they propose, in showing that those readings of Mrs. McFarland's, in Trenton, were without the knowledge and consent of her husband; also, that her husband's means were at that time sufficient to provide for herself and the children in comfort; that her husband was no paralytic, nor never was, nor ever has been; that Mrs. McFarland's use of Messrs. Richardson's, Sinclair's, and Greeley's names, as long back as then, was a surprise to her husband, who was unaware that they knew his wife, or she them, and that such use of them, as said, is at least indicative of an intimacy for a longer period than has hitherto been maintained, or thought to be capable of being established.

This Trenton episode will be a startling point in the defense. It is given out that there will be no gap of time left unaccounted for, and the presence of Richardson as a visitor and friend of Mrs. McFarland will be traced week by week and month by month and year by year from the time when Richardson escaped from Confederate captivity down to the event when he was mortally shot in the *Tribune* office. A great deal of the facts, as alleged facts, have been already published. There is declared, however, to be a lot of new testimony, which dovetails into this theory of the defense of a serial and successive and systematic estrangement of Mrs. McFarland by Richardson.

FRIGHTFUL EXPLOSION.

An Enormous Mass of Iron Blown Over the Housetops.

The boiler of Decker & Co.'s paper factory, New York, exploded at 12·40 P. M. yesterday, and set fire to the building, which was speedily burned to the ground. The adjoining building, No. 513, was also partially burned. On the return of John Donnelly, the engineer, from his dinner, he found the boiler leaking. He set to work without delay to endeavor to prevent any accident.

William Wright and George Hussey were in the engine room at the time. While the engineer was inspecting the boiler it exploded with a tremendous detonation, and the entire boiler was carried through the roof of the building, and after rising sixty feet in the air, fell through the roof of the adjoining building, belonging to Chamberlain & Roe, and after striking the inside wall of their boiler house, fell to a horizontal position, carrying away a small scaffolding and several steam pipes.

It was a marvel that it did not result in two explosions, for if it had fallen two feet to the right of where it lay, it must have smashed in the conical boiler belonging to Messrs. Chamberlain & Roe.

Mr. Trout, their engineer, who has been fifty years in the business, had a marvellous escape. Mr. Trout says that he was standing in the spot where the exploded boiler now lies, when he heard the explosion, which was quickly followed by a storm of bricks and other rubbish. He took the hint, and, as he describes it himself, "went on deck." Mr. Trout is an old salt, but says that he never before had such a narrow escape.

STAGE TROUBLES.

Singular Afflictions of a Theatrical Company.

A strange series of troubles happened to the Ravel theatrical troupe last week at Logansport, Ill. On Tuesday, George Beach, one of its actors, lost his only child. On Wednesday night, during the performance, Manager Fender had occasion to cross the stage just as the trap was coming up, and did not observe it. He tripped and fell, the trap catching his hand and crushing the bones.

On Thursday night he appeared beeind the scenes with his arm in a sling. The audience encored one of the tableaux. The red fire used to give effect having nearly burned out, Mr. Fender seized a bottle which he supposed contained more colored fire, but which, unfortunately, was filled with gunpowder, and poured the contents into the pan. An explosion followed, and the glass flew in all directions. Two fingers of his uninjured hand and one of his toes were blown off. A piece of glass struck Mr. Harry Entworth and cut his clothes, but did not injure him. Mr. Fender is very popular with the dramatic profession, who will regret the accidents.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

California Advices—Railway Matters on the Pacific Coast—San Francisco Markets—Destructive Fires.

Financial and Commercial

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Railway Organization.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 14.—The San Francisco and Northern Central Railroad Company has been organized. The incorporators are prominent capitalists of this city. They propose to build a road from a point near San Rafael to Healdsburg, in Mendocino county.

Obituary.

Lance Nightingale, ex-State Comptroller of Nevada, died at Carson, Nevada, yesterday.

San Francisco Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 14.—Flour and wheat quiet and unchanged. Legal-tenders, 84.

FROM NEW YORK.

Fire at Astoria.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—The Nassau Oil Works and O'Conner's ice house were destroyed by fire this morning, and a man named Dorsett perished in the flames.

Incendiary Fire at Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 15.—Frank Tremaine's carpenter shop, at Wappinger's Falls, was designedly set on fire last night and destroyed. Loss, $2500; covered by insurance.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—Stocks very strong. Money easy at 5@6 per cent. Gold, 119¾. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 114⅝; do. 1864, do., 114⅛; do. 1865, do., 114½; do. do., new, 113⅝; do. 1867, 113⅜; do. 1868, 113½; 10-40s, 111¾; Virginia 6s, new, 65¾; Missouri 6s, 91¾; Canton Company, 58¾; Cumberland preferred, 33; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 98⅝; Erie, 25½; Reading, 98⅞; Adams Express, 62¾; Michigan Central, 121; Michigan Southern, 88¾; Illinois Central, 143½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 101¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 122¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 191; Western Union Telegraph, 34⅝.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Political Disabilities.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The Reconstruction Committee will report as an amendment to the Senate bill for the removal of political disabilities, one of their own, embracing about three thousand names.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 15—11 A. M.—Consols for money 92⅝, and for account, 92¾. American securities firm; U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 87⅝; of 1865, old, 87; of 1867, 86¼; 10-40s, 83¾. Stocks quiet; Erie Railroad, 20¾; Illinois Central, 110; Great Western, 90.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Sugar dull.

BREMEN, Feb. 14.—Petroleum closed firm at seven thalers. At Hamburg this evening Petroleum closed flat.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 15—11 A. M.—Cotton opened quiet. Middling uplands, 11¾d.; middling Orleans, 11¾d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Feb. 15—1 P. M.—American securities quiet. U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 87⅜; of 1865, old, 87½; of 1867, 86½; 10-40s, 83¼; Erie Railroad, 20⅜.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—The Bourse opened dull. Rentes, 73f. 20c.

ANTWERP, Feb. 15.—Petroleum opened firm at 60f.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 15—3·30 P. M.—California wheat, 9@9s. 1d.; red Western, 7s. 7d.@7s. 8d.; winter wheat, 8s. 5d. Receipts of wheat for three days, 6000 quarters, nearly all American. Corn, 27s. Cheese, 73s. Tallow, 44s. 6d.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 15.—Cotton dull at 24¾c. Flour more active for low grades and firmer, but prices are unchanged. Wheat firm; Pennsylvania, $1·25@1·26; Maryland, $1·40@1·45. Corn firm at 90c. for white and yellow. Oats steady at 53@55c. Rye dull at 98c.@$1. Provisions unchanged in every respect. Whisky steady and scarce at 98@99c.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Paxson.

THE SANGUINARY BURGLAR.

This morning the desperado James Parks was arraigned upon the charge of burglary and assault and battery with intent to kill Henry Meyers.

The facts of discovering the fellow in the house of Frederick Meyers & Co., at Carpenter and Clairmont streets, last Saturday evening, his discovery by Mr. Henry Meyers, the struggle between the two in the dark, and the wounding of the latter and capture of the former were given to the court by the witnesses as they have already been detailed in our local columns. Mr. Meyers himself appeared in court with both arms bandaged.

Having heard all the evidence, Judge Paxson directed the prisoner to stand up, and said that his own confession showed him to be a bad, a desperate, and a dangerous man, and that it was but by the mercy of God that he was not to-day in the dock to answer the charge of murder. He was a very fit subject for seclusion, and should receive the penalty of the law in its fulness. He sentenced him to pay a fine of $2000, and undergo an imprisonment of sixteen years and six months in the Eastern Penitentiary, the longest sentence of imprisonment that has been imposed in this court since the trial of Mary Reeder.

The prisoner said he was not a bad or desperate man, though he had committed this fearful crime. He had gone into the house for the purpose of stealing, but he had no intention of shooting. He was originally from Cincinnati, Ohio, but had been roaming about away from home for nine years. He was not sound, and would ask the Court to direct some learned physician to examine him but half an hour, when the truth of his assertion would be established.

The Judge, however, said he had acted upon no knowledge of the prisoner's previous character, but simply upon the case as it appeared in Court, and could take no further steps in the matter.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, Feb. 15, 1870.

The bank statement for the past week is rather unfavorable, showing a decrease in deposits of $584,071, in loans of $455,267, and in legal-tenders of $402,257. As a partial offset to this loss, the specie reserve has increased $133,445. The business for the week fell off over a million and a half. Notwithstanding the gradually declining resources for several weeks past, they still continue ample for all wants and the rates easy for borrowers.

We quote demand loans at 5 per cent. on good collaterals, and first-class bills at 6@7 per cent. for almost any reasonable time.

Gold opened quiet and steady, the range being between 119⅞@119⅝ up to noon.

Government bonds were dull, and somewhat irregular, though our quotations show a slight advance in some of the list.

The stock market was again active, and prices higher. Sales of city sixes at 99 for the old and at 100⅝ for the new issues.

Reading Railroad was in great demand, and large sales were made as high as 49⅝, but closing at ½; Pennsylvania Railroad was quiet at 57½; Lehigh Valley Railroad advanced and sold up to 54⅝@54¾, an advance; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad sold freely at 29¼@29⅝, b. o. 51⅝ was offered for Minehill; 13 for Catawissa, and 35½, b. o., for preferred do.

In the balance of the list there was nothing doing save a small sale of Second and Third Streets Railway at 39¼.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$3100 City 6s, Old	99	200 Reading	49⅝
$100 City 6s, New	100⅛	300 do	49⅝
$1000 do	100⅛	1500 do	49⅝
$500 do	100⅛	100 do	49⅝
$6000 Read R 6s, '70,		500 do	49⅝
lots	103	200 do	49⅝
$3000 Leh V R n bds		500 do	49⅝
reg.	96	1000 do	49⅝
$2000 do cp.	95	100 do	49⅝
$2000 C & A m 6s, '99	94	100 do	49⅝
9 sh Leh V R	54⅛	100 do	49⅝
17 do	54⅝	100 do	49⅝
200 sh Phil & E R	29¾	100 do	42·58
400 do	30	200 do	49¾
40 sh Lit Sch R	4⅛		

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117¾@117¾; 5-20s of 1862, 114¾@114¾; do., 1864, 114@114¼; do., 1865 114@114¼; do., July, 1865, 113@113⅜; do. do., 1867, 113⅜@113⅝; do., 1868, 113⅜@113⅝; 10-40s, 111⅜@112; Cur. 6s, 111⅜@111½. Gold, 119¼.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117⅜@111⅝; do., 1862, 114⅝@114¾; do. 1864, 114@114⅛; do. 1865, 114@114⅜; do. 1865, new, 113@113⅛; do. 1867, do. 113⅛@113⅜; do. 1868, do., 113⅜@113⅝; 10-40s, 111⅜@112⅛; U. S. 90 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111⅛@111½; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 119⅜@119⅝; Silver, 116@118. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $86@87; Central Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $90@97; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $69@70.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117⅝@117⅝; 5-20s of 1862, 114⅝@114⅝; do. 1864, 114⅛@114⅜; do. 1865, 114⅝@114⅝; do., July, 1865, 113@113⅛; do., July, 1867, 113⅛@113⅜; do. July, 1868, 113⅛@113⅜; 5s, 10-40, 111½@112; U. S. Pacific RR. Cur. 6s, 111⅜@111⅝. Gold, 119¼@119⅜.

NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	119⅜	11·20 A. M.	119⅜
10·05 "	119⅜	11·45 "	119⅜
10·10 "	119⅜		

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The bearish movement in the Gold Room led to a decline to 119¼ soon after the opening of business this morning. Later in the day, upon receipt of the intelligence that a resolution had been introduced in Congress to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue $50,000,000 additional currency, the price advanced to 119¾, but, upon the 'sober second thought' that the resolution can be but a gold-gambling device in view of the recent decision of the Supreme Court that Congress can issue no more legal tenders, there was a reaction to 119¾.

"The imports of specie at this port have been as follows:—

Total for the week	$241,382
Previously reported	2,030,238
Total since January 1, 1870	$2,271,620
Same time 1869	1,630,362
Same time 1868	981,390
Same time 1867	59,044

"The strife of the conflicting parties to the speculation in the Government market has as yet been attended with little advantage, and so far is a 'drawn battle.' The 'bears' hammered prices with the decline in gold, but did not break them sufficiently to permit covering, while in the reaction the 'bulls' brought the quotations to about the level at which they entered the market. The bill of Mr. Lawrence introduced into Congress yesterday, proposing a funding scheme at 4 per cent., has created some discussion among the Government dealers, and the plan is thought to be feasible. The present 81s at 118 only pay about 3½ per cent. and the 6?s about

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE NEW NATURALIZATION BILL.

From the N. Y. World.

The radicals, conscious of the sinking fortunes of their party, are attempting to erect such barriers against the removal of alienage as will perpetually exclude immigrants from the elective franchise. A bill with this nefarious object has been reported by the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives. This bill is of so monstrous a character that it challenges the notice and should call forth the indignant remonstrances of all honest men.

We will first point out the temporary effect of this infamous bill, and then explain its permanent operation.

It will be seen that, by this scheme, no foreign-born person can hereafter receive a certificate of citizenship who has not, at a period four years previous, made an application in the form and manner prescribed by the bill. The effect of its passage will be to annul and cancel every declaration of intention heretofore made, but not yet matured and consummated by the actual naturalization of the person making it. It will be all the same whether he has resided in the country one year or five; whether he has made the declaration now required and taken the legal oath or not. He cannot be naturalized after the passage of this bill without making a new application to a different court, in a different manner, and then waiting four years for naturalization papers that will confer no rights until the lapse of a still further period of six months. If this unrighteous bill passes, the immigrant who arrived yesterday and those who have been five years in the country and made the preliminary declaration will stand on precisely the same footing. By the proposed law, residence counts for nothing, if it was residence prior to the date of his application. No application is to be regarded unless it was made to the clerk of a United States court, whereas all previous declarations of intention have been made to State courts. By the new law none of these declarations of intention could be regarded; and consequently, if it passes, there will be a total interruption of naturalizations for four years and six months. This is a villainous scheme for weakening the Democratic party in the next Presidential election; a desperate manœuvre to save the Republican party from its approaching doom. If it succeeds, there will be no fresh naturalizations till the middle of the next Presidential term.

The permanent operation of the bill will be almost equally obstructive.

By restricting the authority to grant naturalization papers to the Federal courts, it particularly denies the right to all except those who happen to reside in the immediate vicinity of the very few places where such courts are held, and denies it even to a majority of those who have that advantage. There are in the United States nine circuit judges; and generally one district judge in each State, but in some of the larger States two. It is a sheer impossibility for so small a number of judges to attend to all the cases of naturalization, even if they were encumbered with no other business. Naturalizations can be granted only in term time, and the person must apply at least twenty days before the beginning of the term or session of the Court. In every case, evidence must be heard, one or more witnesses must be brought by the applicant and examined by the Court in relation to the facts and circumstances. And any person who chooses to come into the Court and oppose the application is entitled to offer counter-testimony and produce a set of witnesses and have them examined. Each individual case may thus be prolonged into a trial; and, with so small a number of courts, not a hundredth part of the applications could be heard and decided.

But the utter insufficiency of the judicial machinery provided for the transaction of the business is not the only, nor even the worst, means of obstruction contrived by the authors of this rascally bill. The distance which applicants would be compelled to go to attend the court, and the expenses and delay incident to the proceedings, would discourage and repel the greater number. Many of them would have to travel hundreds of miles. They are required not only to attend the court themselves, but each applicant for naturalization must bring with him one or more witnesses to swear to the truth of his statements. Each applicant is thus to be subjected to double or triple travelling expenses, double or triple tavern bills, double or triple loss of time and wages; for he must, of course, pay the expenses of his witnesses as well as his own. And then he can never know how long he may be detained at the distant seat of justice. If the applicants should be numerous, and the court choked with other business, the poor applicant might be detained for weeks with his witnesses—his tavern bills growing, his wages stopped at home, his witnesses accumulating demands against him for their loss of time. He would have to take his turn among the applicants, and he could never know beforehand that his turn would not come last. He could not even have any assurance that the overburdened court would get through with all the applications at that session; and if it did not, his loss of time, money, and patience would have to be incurred a second, and, for aught he could know, a third or a fourth time. Under such a law naturalization would be so troublesome, expensive, dilatory, and vexatious, that few would apply for it; and this is the evident object for which this disgraceful, scoundrelly bill has been planned and concocted.

After having admitted all the stupid, ignorant, semi-barbarous negroes, fresh from brutalizing slavery, to the elective franchise, the radicals are now engaged in a plot to prevent intelligent white Europeans, who emigrate to these shores, from acquiring any of the rights of citizenship. The country ought to ring with cries of execration and remonstrance against this odious bill to prevent naturalization!

NEWSPAPER DIPLOMACY.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

Although Lord John Russell has no claim to be regarded as a great Foreign Minister, the six years during which he held that office did more than many longer periods to affix to the foreign policy of Great Britain the peculiar and undesirable reputation which it now enjoys on the Continent. No reader of the introduction to the select despatches he has just reprinted will be at any loss to account for this fact. We do not mean that there is much in this sketch which is calculated to win both respect and liking for its author. The genuine love of freedom and—what is perhaps a rarer virtue in Liberal politicians—of justice which pervades it is extremely attractive. We may or may not agree with the writer's estimates of events, but we cannot doubt that they have been honestly and painfully formed; and formed, too, with reference to a high standard of political morality. But, notwithstanding these merits, Lord Russell's conception of his functions as Foreign Secretary was radically wrong. The place he seems to have assigned himself was that of an international journalist. Just as a newspaper writer makes it his business to criticise the conduct of public men and their management of public affairs, Lord Russell made it his business to give his opinion upon the acts of foreign Governments without troubling himself to consider whether he had any call or even any right to express it. "I do not believe," he says, "that any English Foreign Minister who does his duty faithfully by his own country can in difficult circumstances escape the blame of foreign statesmen. * * * When two parties are engaged in a violent contest against each other, and are both partly in the wrong," no one who is impartial can "expect to please both litigants." It will be seen that underneath this resignation to inevitable failure lies the assumption that in the circumstances described it was incumbent upon the English Government to say something. It had to persuade, or remonstrate, or offer advice; the one course which was not open to it was to remain silent. "To be just," says Lord Russell, "is the first duty of a Government in foreign as well as in domestic affairs." That it is its duty to pass judgment in some way he takes for granted. When we turn to the particular questions which presented themselves during Lord Russell's tenancy of the Foreign Office, we see the same postulate implied in his treatment of all of them. The first inquiry that suggested itself to his mind was never "Shall I speak?" but always "What ought I to say?" As we have said, his answer to this second question was the result of an honest effort to hold the balance even. In Lord Russell's mind the palatableness of a despatch was a very secondary consideration. He was pre-eminently what would be called in evangelical language an "awakening" minister. Unfortunately, the Governments with whom he had to correspond were little accustomed to admonitions written in this earnest style. Continental diplomatists do not often proffer advice or warning about matters which do not concern them. We may get some idea of the light in which Lord Russell must have appeared to Prince Gortschakoff or Count Rechberg by imagining Lord Clarendon's feelings if the Russian or Austrian Governments were to favor him with their opinion on the working of the Irish Church Act or with hints for the Irish Land Bill. It was thought strange the other day when the Emperor Napoleon spoke of England as doing justice to Ireland; but there is hardly a power in Europe which Lord Russell did not praise for doing justice, or chide for doing injustice, between 1859 and 1865. It never seems to have entered his head that these comments might excite hopes or fears which his subsequent action would not justify. A journalist's duties do not include the gift of material aid to those whose cause he espouses, or the infliction of material penalties on those whose conduct he condemns.

There is another feature of Lord Russell's diplomacy which recalls the newspaper article. Those who write on current politics are often apt to make their premises wider than their conclusions. They determine what shall be the aim of their remarks, and then they throw in a general principle or two just to add dignity to the particular recommendation. Lord Russell framed his despatches in much the same way. To give a decision without stating his reasons, or to give the special reasons applicable to the case he had to decide on without connecting them with wider considerations, never satisfied him. Had he contented himself with the strict exercise of his functions as minister, without passing into those of the moralist and lawgiver, his despatches would have been less mischievous though less literary. But Lord Russell's passion for generalization led him to refer each of his acts to some universal law by which he supposed it to be governed. It is no wonder, therefore, that the English Government was supposed to have pledged itself to a far more complete and coherent policy than Lord Russell at all intended to adopt. A conspicuous instance of this is his answer to M. Thouvenel's proposal, in July, 1860, that the commanders of the French and English fleets in the Mediterranean should be authorized to declare to General Garibaldi that they had orders to prevent him from crossing from Sicily to the Neapolitan mainland. Lord Russell might have declined to join in such an intimation, either on the ground that he would do nothing to keep Francis II on the throne, or on the ground that, as Great Britain had sympathized with the Italian revolution, she could not consistently oppose an expedition which she held to be an integral part of it. Instead of this, Lord Russell set to work to construct a theory which should cover all possible cases of the kind. He "informed M. de Persigny that * * * if the navy, army, and people of Naples were attached to the King, Garibaldi would be defeated; if, on the contrary, they were disposed to welcome Garibaldi, our interference would be an interference, in the internal affairs of the Neapolitan kingdom. * * * The Neapolitans ought to be the masters, either to reject or to receive Garibaldi." Stated in these general terms, Lord Russell's doctrine would involve acquiescence in any considerable filibustering expedition that might be devised. It is applicable to an invasion of Belgium by a French general, or of Turkey by a Russian general, acting without the authority but with the consent of their respective Governments. It is nothing less than a disclaimer of all share in international police—an announcement that, so far as England is concerned, an adventurer who chooses to disturb the peace of Europe will only have to calculate, when he sits down to count the cost, what reception he may expect from the inhabitants of the particular territory he selects for the experiment; which, of course, is by no means what his lordship intended.

PROTECTION THE ISSUE.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The *Sun* persists in asserting that there are "ten or twelve other Republicans" in the House, in addition to those who voted for Marshall's anti-protective resolves, "who agreed with them in the main proposition, but preferred to get rid of it by an evasive vote."

We should not like to have people who agree with *us* vote that way. Mr. Marshall's proposition was straightforward and unequivocal. Its gist was the assertion that no higher duty should be levied on any article than would produce the largest amount of revenue *from that article*. If, for instance, $2 per ton on pig iron would produce more revenue *from pig iron* than $7 or $9, then $2 should be the rate, no matter how much the revenue might lose through the introduction of iron in this form that, under a higher duty, would come in as bar, rail, rod, or manufactured iron. We cannot imagine why any one but a protectionist should vote to lay that proposition on the table. If any *did* so vote who believe in adjusting duties with an eye to revenue solely, the *Sun* is quite right in saying that they lacked "courage." But of whom were they afraid?

When the fifteenth amendment shall have been ratified and proclaimed a part of the Federal Constitution, we hope that the great body of Northern Democrats and Southern ex-Rebels will cry, enough! and let the negro get out of politics. We shall insist that he be treated exactly like any one else. If he is honest, industrious, frugal, and temperate, he will get on; if he is vicious, indolent, prodigal, and drunken, he will go astern, just as that sort of white men do. If he receives a majority of votes for any office, he will of course take the office, though we don't approve of electing men to office on account of their color, no matter what that color may be. If the blacks justify by their conduct the predictions of their enemies, they will rapidly die out, and so amount to very little anyhow after a few years. We insist that they shall have a fair chance under just and equal laws, but we protest against any coddling or petting them. "Root, hog, or die!" is nature's stern requisition, and man cannot improve it. If the blacks should dream that they are to be somehow taken care of, their ruin is inevitable.

If, therefore, the Democrats will consent that they be simply let alone, to fight the battle of life just like the rest of us, there need be no more political contention about them. And, as it is the clear interest of that party to stop the quarrel about negroes, which has no longer any rational pretext, we presume that strife is near its close.

Does any one doubt that protection against free trade is the issue next in order? Could all the politicians in the land avert it if they would?

Ah but, says the *Sun*, some Republicans are not protectionists. Very well: if they leave the party on that account, we will supply their places with Democrats who *are*. Don't you see that this thing is as broad as it is long?

We have recently had a Tobacconists' Convention in this city, fierce for more protection on cigars than the $2 per pound *and* 25 per cent. ad valorem allowed by General Schenck's bill. Nine-tenths of the tobacconists are Democrats; yet they tell us that their trade couldn't live under free trade. Do you fancy that they stand alone?

Here are thousands of tailors working for our city bosses, and earning much larger wages than are paid for just such work in Europe. Our representatives vote for Marshall's principle—that the duty on ready-made clothing shall be fixed at that point which will yield most revenue. That principle would throw ten thousand tailors out of work here in two months, and reduce by one-half the wages of those that could still find employment. Can you imagine that the Eleventh and Seventeenth wards would give five to seven thousand Democratic majority, if Democracy were understood to mean twenty instead of fifty per cent. duty on imported clothing? We shall be most happy to "divide the house" on that question.

Messieurs of the *Sun!* your talk of a "high protective tariff" only serves to darken counsel. Just let the free-traders embody their principle in a bill, and (whatever the immediate result in Congress) we will go to the country, not on "glittering generalities," but on General Schenck's bill pitted against theirs. We challenge them to produce their bill, framed in consistency with their principle, and appeal to the people thereon. We assert that they dare not commit their fate to the voting millions on any bill not spiced with protection. Watch them and see!

THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN MYSTERY.

From the N. Y. Sun.

The more we ponder over and compare the majority and minority reports of the Methodist Book Committee, respecting the frauds alleged to have been committed in the Book Concern in this city, the more mysterious does the affair become. Charges of mismanagement and peculation against certain employes of the Concern have been pending before the public for some months past. They have been once examined into by the Book Committee, and declared to be in part well founded. But on a second investigation the majority of the same committee have reported that "the careful sifting of the evidence revealed not only the perfect innocence of the accused, but showed that the management of the Concern had been most praiseworthy." This is as complete an acquittal as any man could desire; but unfortunately a minority of the committee make a report of a very different character, and one which involves the subject in a maze of contradictions, difficult if not impossible to unravel.

For example, while the majority say that the "perfect innocence" of the accused agents has been established, the minority produce documentary evidence to the effect that both Goodenough and Porter, the men who were intrusted with the duty of purchasing paper for the concern, made a very considerable profit by charging the concern a higher price than they paid. In the binding department, $20,000 worth of leather was paid for, but not accounted for, in the short space of twenty-one months, while $800 worth of glue shared the same fate within nine months. These statements are certainly inconsistent with "the perfect innocence of the accused."

Again, the majority report that the testimony "not only failed to establish the existence of fraud, defalcation, or corruption, but likewise failed to sustain the allegation of losses." The minority, on the other hand, say that "nothing has come before us during our present session to relieve our convictions of losses and mismanagement in the Book Concern." This assertion they back up by the facts already mentioned, proving that the Concern has been defrauded during the past few years of many thousands of dollars, which are certainly losses, and by the further fact that the head of the bindery has been allowed to appropriate as a perquisite, year after year, gold sweepings to the amount of $1200 annually.

The majority add that the Concern is "under such a system of checks and safeguards as guarantee security." But, if the minority are to be believed, there is no security whatever in the Concern's method of doing business. If an agent can buy paper at twenty-seven cents a pound and make the Concern pay thirty-four cents a pound for it, and be held innocent of all blame, the security against fraud and loss is certainly an illusory one.

The gentlemen who have made the majority report doubtless flatter themselves that, whether it tells the truth or not, it will quiet the fears of the great body of Methodists in the country, and restore their confidence in the soundness of the concern. It may be, too, that they hold it to be their duty to screen their offending brethren from censure, even at the expense of the truth. But in either case they are grievously mistaken. These are no days for covering up and hiding crime, by whomsoever committed. If the investigation into the affairs of the Book Concern stops here, the public will inevitably take the view of the minority of the committee, so that considerations both of policy and justice demand that the inquiry be continued till a satisfactory conclusion is arrived at.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT AND THE BOARD OF SURVEY.

From the N. Y. Times.

The naval opinions of so distinguished a sailor as Admiral Farragut cannot fail to have great weight with Congress and the country; and it is, therefore, with much pleasure that we refer to that portion of the Admiral's late letter to Mr. Robeson which pleads for a Board of Survey.

Two years ago a cry went up from the navy for the appointment of such a board; one year ago a bill was brought into Congress for its establishment; and yet to-day we find the Navy Department has apparently discarded the project—the House bill, which is well understood to have emanated from the Naval Bureau, entirely ignoring it. This action, or rather this omission, Admiral Farragut regrets. He declares himself in favor of a Board of Survey, which he would rather designate a "Board of Admiralty," as more precisely describing the rank of the officers of whom he would desire to see it composed. The name, however, is perhaps a trifling matter, especially as the well-deserved odium into which the group of fossils that ordinarily compose a British "Board of Admiralty" have brought the latter phrase would make it desirable, perhaps, to prefer the term "Survey."

But it was not, after all, an Admiralty Board proper that the country originally had in mind in calling for a Board of Naval Survey. What it desired was simply a board intelligent and skillful enough to avoid the repetition of the blunders in construction that have disgraced the service if not ruined it. The errors and losses of eight years are past praying for, but at least a Board of Survey, properly constituted and properly advised, might avoid similar losses and errors in the eight years to come. It may be replied that no such board is now necessary, because the peculiar theories of Messrs. Isherwood and Welles no longer model our navies for us. But it is impossible to tell what may happen, and the necessity for the board in the past was apparent.

Is it credible, for example, that such an unbroken series of blunders as the construction of the twenty light-draughts would be permitted by a Board of Survey? In the first place their planning was atrocious, and sufficient alone to make them worthless. Yet the Navy Department was repeatedly remonstrated with by high professional authorities and practical shipbuilders, on this very point, in ample season for alterations. In the second place, while these vessels were never designed to be sea-boats, three-fourths of them were built on the Atlantic coast, and many in the northerly yards on that coast. Not more than one-fourth could be used to advantage on the seaboard, and yet they were constructed in these localities, and without sea-going qualities. Now we all know that these vessels after being built had to be rebuilt; and while the whole twenty originally were not to cost eight millions, they have now cost eleven millions, and would cost fourteen millions to complete them—when they would probably be worthless.

Why need we, however, make so much of one minor instance of prodigality and ignorance or recklessness, when our entire war wooden screw fleet is full of engineering blunders? Mr. Kelley stated last winter to Congress, we think, in the course of an argument for this very measure of establishing a Board of Survey, that scores of millions had been thrown away in malconstruction during the eight years preceding. Ships were finished for cruising purposes, without sail power, requiring a constant expenditure of coal, even when on station duty in time of peace. Machinery was constructed on plans discarded by general consent of intelligent shipbuilders, requiring preposterous weight, bulk, and cost in proportion to the development of power. No less than fourteen sets of such engines were stored up, with no ships to put them in, while their total cost was between five and six million dollars. These and many similar facts roused public attention last year to the need of a Board of Survey, and they certainly have some weight now.

BALLOTS AND BILLETS DOUX FOR THE MORMON WOMEN.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The polygamic wives of Utah and the few women of Wyoming have reached the goal of suffrage far ahead of the freer and more multitudinous women of New York and Massachusetts. Brigham Young, by one bold stroke, has accomplished more than Miss Susan Anthony in fifty years. The telegraphic report informs us that the suffrage has been given to women in Utah, that the acting Governor has signed the bill, and that the women will rally in true election style at the polls in Salt Lake City. Brigham has recently been in unusual difficulty, and this, we presume, is his way out of it. It is now merely a question of wives between him and the schismatics. The municipal election will decide for the present the fate of the schism—whether the temporal power shall go into the hands of the disaffected Mormons or shall remain with Brigham. The matter is, therefore, one of votes, and, in view of the right of suffrage to women, becomes at once a question of wives. If Brigham can secure his family vote intact he will make a good fight against the combination of Gentiles and schismatics; but if he will take a leaf from the ward politicians of New York and vote Mrs. Young twice he will come out with an overwhelming majority. All that is wanted is wisdom and wives, and Brigham has both. Of course we go on the hypothesis that he has been married enough to know how to keep his better halves in obedience, and that if he says they must vote Young, that Young they will vote. This hypothesis is sustained by the voice of the Mormon wives themselves in their recent mass meeting, when they protested against Mr. Culloin's bill. We may, then, safely assume that the great Mormon saint has secured his position for the present against the schismatics, and will strengthen his works for the battle against Cullom and Congress.

One or two beautiful and touching coincidences occur to us here. Yesterday was devoted to St. Valentine, the patron saint of lovers, and it is fitting that the multifarious women of Utah should send their little *billets doux*, in the shape of ballots, that they should testify their love and loyalty by their electioneering, that they should seal their vows with votes, and that they should give public office with their private affections. These are love tokens better than rings, or caresses, or locks of hair, and are more suitable returns for the huge Valentine Brigham sends to all his sweethearts in the shape of suffrage. By another beautiful coincidence, Miss Susan's fiftieth birthday comes the day after St. Valentine's. She has elbowed her way through the crowding years up to fifty without having to regret one single moment lost in useless dalliance or the smallest atom of her heart thrown away upon stony-hearted man. She ought to send Brigham Young a glowing valentine upon this occasion, congratulating him as the champion of the world in the matter of female emancipation. If any tenderer emotion should thrill her bosom in contemplating the work of the great Young in behalf of her sex, we beg her to let it thrill to its full extent. Let not "concealment, like a worm i' the bud, feed on her damask cheek." We can recommend Brigham as a good provider for his family, and, in view of his great political achievements, probably Miss Anthony could not do better.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ THE WESTERN SAVING FUND SOCIETY, office Southwest corner of WALNUT and TENTH Streets. Incorporated February 3, 1847. Open for deposits and payments daily, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M., and on Monday and Thursday afternoons from 3 to 7 o'clock. Interest five per cent. per annum from January 1, 1870.

President—JOHN WIEGAND.

MANAGERS.

Charles Humphreys,	John C. Oresson,
Samuel V. Merrick,	John C. Davis,
William W. Keen,	Joseph B. Townsend,
Peter Williamson,	M. J. Lewis, M. D.,
R. Rundle Smith,	Jacob P. Jones,
A. J. Lewis,	William M. Tilghman,
Robert Toland,	Charles Wheeler,
Isaac F. Baker,	Saunders Lewis,
John Ashhurst,	John R. Cope,
Frederick Fraley,	Henry L. Gaw,
D. B. Cummins,	Henry Winsor,
Joseph S. Lewis,	John Welsh.

WILLIAM B. ROGERS, Jr., Treasurer.
SPECIAL DEPOSITS RECEIVED. [2 1 tus 8t

☞ OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25, 1870.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 15th day of February, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Hall of the Assembly Buildings, S. W. corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 7th day of March, 1870, at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

1 25 3w JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

☞ HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures all delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, and no inconvenience. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. 1 28

☞ OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, January 31, 1870.

Certificates of the Mortgage Loan of this Company, due March 1, 1870, will be paid to holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on presentation at this office on and after that date, from which time interest will cease.

S. SHEPHERD, Treasurer.
1 31 mwf13t

☞ HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT BUCHU is the Great Diuretic. HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is the Great Blood Purifier. Both are prepared according to rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active that can be made. 1 28

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, and reopened on TUESDAY January 11, 1870.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in CASH, on and after January 17, 1870, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st instant. All payable at this office. All orders for dividend must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.
12 23 60t

☞ FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINENCE of Urine, irritation, inflammation, or ulceration of the bladder, or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick-dust deposits, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and dropsical swellings, use HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU. 1 19

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, does not contain lead, nor any *vitalic* poison to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has had thirty years untarnished reputation to uphold its integrity as the only Perfect Hair Dye—Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists. Applied at No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf

☞ HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU gives health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and, if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epileptic fits ensue. 1 18

☞ THE PARHAM SEWING MACHINE Company's New Family Sewing Machines are most emphatically pronounced to be that great desideratum so long and anxiously looked for, in which all the essentials of a perfect machine are combined.

1 29 No. 704 CHESNUT Street.

☞ ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONstitutions of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well. 1 21

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, $3,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
26 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

☞ THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH. —Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 1 24

☞ COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. Sold by all druggists.

R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
2 45 No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

☞ MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU 1 26

☞ COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS, And devote their whole time and practice to extracting teeth without pain.
Office, EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets. 11 3

☞ HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action. 1 15

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 911 WALNUT St. 1 26

☞ TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH. 1 28

☞ SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 1 28

FURNITURE.

FINE FURNITURE.

DANIEL M. KARCHER,

Nos. 236 and 238 South SECOND St.

A LARGE AND SPLENDID STOCK ON HAND, FOR WHICH EXAMINATION IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED. 2 3 thstulmrp

RICHMOND & CO.,

FIRST-CLASS

FURNITURE WAREROOMS,

No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT,

11 6 tf PHILADELPHIA.

BUY YOUR FURNITURE AND BUY YOUR BEDDING.

THE GREAT AMERICAN

is without a rival, is without a rival, being the Finest, Cheapest, and Largest stocked Furniture and Bedding Warehouse in this city, and its prices being wholesale to all. You can save at least 20 per cent. on any purchases you may make at our establishment. And our prices being One Price, makes it the leading store in the business.

GREAT AMERICAN LARGE NEW BUILDING
No. 1302 MARKET Street. 1 27 1m

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS
10 15tu&f] DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE AMERICAN

Combination Button-Hole

AND

SEWING MACHINE

Is now admitted to be far superior to all others as a Family Machine. The SIMPLICITY, EASE and CERTAINTY with which it operates, as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in

Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eyelet Hole Work,

Place it unquestionably far in advance of any other similar invention.

This is the only new family machine that embodies any Substantial Improvement upon the many old machines in the market.

It Certainly has no Equal.

It is also admirably adapted to manufacturing purposes on all kinds of fabrics.

Call and see it operate—and get samples of the work.

We have also for sale our "PLAIN AMERICAN," a beautiful family machine, at a Reduced Price. This machine does all that is done on the Combination except the Overseaming and Button-hole work.

Office and Salesrooms,

S. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut,

1 27 thstu3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

THE NEW PARHAM

IS UNDOUBTEDLY

THE STRONGEST AND LIGHTEST,

The Best and Most Perfect Finished.

Its movements as Speedy and as Light as any other Machine.

It uses a Straight Needle,
Making a tight Lock-Stitch
That cannot be Unravelled.
Perfectly fair upon both sides

t has the new Needle-holder.
No springing or bending of the Needle
In changing from coarse to fine,
Thereby avoiding all dropped or missed Stitches.

It uses the celebrated Shuttle Carrier.
No Race or Groove employed.
No Soiling or Oiling of the Thread.
No Friction or Wearing of the Shuttle

THE LARGEST PIECE OF WORK WILL PASS UNDER IT.

IT WILL SEW THE FINEST AND MOST DELICATE FABRIC WITHOUT THE USE OF PAPER UNDERNEATH.

IT WILL SEW THE HEAVIEST BEAVER CLOTH OR LINEN DUCK WITH LINEN THREAD, MARSEILLES, PIQUE AND ENGLISH LASTINGS, PASS OVER SEAMS OR TURN CORNERS PERFECTLY

IT WILL HEM, FELL, BRAID, CORD, QUILT TUCK AND GATHER.

THE PARHAM COMPANY'S

NEW

Family Sewing Machine

IS FULLY WARRANTED IN EVERY PARTICULAR

SOLD ON EASY TERMS.

Office and Salesroom,

No. 704 CHESNUT St.,

1 29 PHILADELPHIA

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.

DUNTON & LUSSON.

215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by

DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.

MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.

SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.

PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.

CLARETS.—Pronis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines

GIN.—"Meder Swan."

BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

Nos. 123 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets.

Importers of

BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

For the sale of

PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p§

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 28 2p§ Nos. 123 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies,

No. 6 North SECOND Street,
Philadelphia

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Causes of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, Jr., & BRO., corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 3 22

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia,
DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 25 Also, WOOL SACKS.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The Committee on Contracts of the Public Buildings Commission met yesterday and received bids for clearing the grounds, making excavations, and building the foundation walls.

—At a meeting of the Finance Committee last night, the appropriation of the Board of Health was fixed at $237,950. Last year it was $60,940; the increase of $177,010 is for the payment of the contracts for cleansing the streets.

—Yesterday afternoon, while a party of men were gathered at a cock-pit at a house on Sixth street, near the Kensington Reservoir, a posse of police, accompanied by officers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, entered the place and arrested Edward Devlin, Andrew McShane, Charles Dougherty, James Ledger, and John McMullen. The prisoners were held to bail by Alderman Kerr.

—Robert McGeagney, aged thirty-one years, was badly beaten yesterday afternoon at Dock and Walnut streets, causing a fracture of the arm and injuries about the head. Thomas Crawford, his alleged assailant, was arrested. McGeagney was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

—Mary Commandery, Knights Templar, will attend divine service, in full Templar uniform, on the evening of the 22d instant, at St. George's Methodist Episcopal Church, Fourth street, near New. Rev. and Eminent Sir Robert H. Pattison will officiate. Other commanderies have been invited to join with them.

—Supervisor Tutton, of the revenue service, who was assigned to duty in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, is now operating in Chicago, where he has made an important seizure. Revenue Detective James J. Brooks is temporarily engaged in Cincinnati. At the present time there are but five authorized distilleries in operation in Philadelphia, and some of them are not worked up to their full capacity.

—The committee of twenty-five appointed to devise plans for the proper celebration of the day to be set apart in commemoration of the adoption of the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, held a meeting last evening, at Liberty Hall, Lombard street, near Eighth.

After remarks and suggestions by Messrs. Charles W. Somers, Thomas Faucet, and others, a resolution was adopted providing for another meeting on Friday evening to complete arrangements.

—At a meeting of the Guardians of the Poor held yesterday the House Agent reported that there had been admitted within the past two week 216 persons. There were also in the house 11 births, 34 deaths, 128 persons discharged, and 22 eloped. The population was 3802; same time last year, 3899. Number of persons granted lodgings within the past two weeks, 228; meals, 580. The Board of Visitors presented their monthly report, showing the amount of outdoor relief granted to be $12,445·08, while the number receiving out-door relief was 16,830.

The President, Mr. Whitall, at this juncture vacated the chair, for the purpose of alluding to the late presentment of the Grand Jury, repelling the charges contained in that instrument relating to the condition of the house, a lack of sanitary measures, etc. He challenged contradiction when he stated that the Poor House was in excellent condition.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 119¾.

—Colorado won't give the suffrage to women.

—Internal revenue receipts yesterday reached over three quarters of a million.

—Brigham Young wants some Eastern capitalist to start a first-class hotel in Salt Lake City.

—Chief Examiner Hodges has decided against the extension of the Bessemer steel patent.

—The Mississippi bill was further discussed in the Senate yesterday. A vote is looked for to-day.

—Governor Shafer has started for Utah, having the assurance of support from the administration.

—Evidence was given before the Military Committee yesterday of the sale of a cadetship by a Southern Congressman.

—Santa Anna, ex-President of Mexico, arrived in Havana on Sunday for the purpose of taking passage to Vera Cruz, but has been baulked by the Captain-General.

—The Ways and Means Committee purpose amending their tariff bill so as to leave the figures stand as at present, their proposed increases not giving satisfaction.

—There is a case to come before the Supreme Court shortly which will enable the court, when the new judges shall have taken their seats, to reverse the recent legal-tender decision.

Foreign Affairs.

—Mr. Lowe promises to submit his budget before Easter.

—King William opened the North German Parliament yesterday.

—The *Marseillaise* is again being prosecuted, this time for publishing false news.

—A discussion relative to colonial affairs took place in the House of Lords yesterday.

—Numerous arrests are still being made in Paris, in connection with the alleged conspiracy.

—Secretary Otway denied in the House of Commons, yesterday, the report that the United States had offered to reopen the Alabama negotiations. If renewed they would, he said, be conducted in Washington.

IMPERIAL THIEVERY.

The Stolen French Archives and Who Stole Them—A Royal Den of Thieves.

The *Tribune's* Paris correspondent writes as follows under date of January 28:—

Count Keratry—the same who, you may remember, originally proposed a public demonstration on the 26th September against the refusal to convene the Corps Legislatif—has been throwing more stones into the Government windows, metaphorically speaking, by his most embarrassing questions about the national archives. He has asked M. Maurice Richard, the new Minister of Fine Arts, whether it is true that certain letters and documents have been solen—"convey," the wise it call—from the Archives, and M. Maurice Richard, after much uneasy wriggling on his seat, has declared that if it has been done he will see to it that it shall never be done again. The answer showed more than anything he has thus far been able to do, his entire fitness for the position of Government Minister. He says, with every appearance of frankness and apparent good will, that no more should be stolen, but he takes good care not to promise that the things which have been stolen shall be fetched back. The difficulty that stood in the way of his making any such promise lies in the fact that the thieves—I really beg their Highness' pardon—the conveyers in this case are none other than his most sacred Majesty the Emperor and his most sacred Majesty's Imperial cousin, the Prince Jerome Napoleon. There are three culprits, but the third is of less importance, being only old Marshal Vaillant, who has, at least, a show of excuse for what he has done. The articles stolen consist of letters written by Napoleon I, which compromise his character and prove that he had even fewer virtues—as if that were possible—than he has been lately proved to have, and which Prince Jerome could not bear the thought of ever seeing put into print. Too much of this, he thinks, has been done already, and the Government of Napoleon III, which pretends to hold the memory of the great Napoleon in a sort of veneration, has actually done more by the authorized publication of his letters to blacken his memory than all the democrats put together. So there being in the national archives a few letters left of the same damaging sort, Prince Jerome has thought best to steal them and put them out of harm's way.

The other papers are documents relative to the famous invasion of Boulogne, being a full report of the trial, and all the law papers which are necessary to establish the facts of this piece of treason beyond suspicion of having been invented or dressed up by the enemies of the chief actor in it, his Majesty Napoleon III, a gentleman who has such a holy horror of treason. In fact, this is the gentleman who has stolen all these papers from the archives, doubtless with the excellent intention of preventing such a melancholy example of human weakness and would-be wickedness from being ever published in books, and thus made familiar to French youth. Fortunately, however, we have all the facts narrated with the utmost minuteness and picturesqueness, and set forth in an incomparable style in Kinglake's "History of the Crimean War," a book, as you know, not allowed to be sold in France. With a sweet and ostrich-like simplicity, that man whose shrewdness and sweetness and wonderful intellect the Americans and English (in default of Frenchmen) are never wearied of praising, thinks by putting an embargo on Kinglake's book, and by stealing the documentary evidence of a part of his well-known facts, to put a choker on history.

That the documents will ever be brought back again, nobody here is green enough to believe; they were missed a long while ago, and ever since the newspapers have been unmuzzled a little there have been growls about the theft, from the so-called "revolutionary press;" but their insinuations, even their open charges (as was wisest) were taken no notice of. Now, however, to the consternation of that amiable and very proper young man, M. Maurice Richard, and I dare say, to the consternation of others besides, the scandal has been brought up in the Chambers, and will be strongly aired.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6·55	MOON RISES	....
SUN SETS	5·35	HIGH WATER	1·01

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

D. C. McCAMMON, J. PRICE WETHERILL, GEORGE N. ALLEN, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Smidt	Bremen	New York	Jan.	19
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	Jan.	21
Celtia	London	New York	Jan.	29
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York v. B.	Jan.	29
Donau	Southampton	New York	Feb.	1
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York v. B.	Feb.	1
Minnesota	Liverpool	New York	Feb.	2
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York	Feb.	3
Peruvian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb.	3

FOR EUROPE.

Westphalia	New York	Hamburg	Feb.	15
Java	New York	Liverpool	Feb.	16
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Feb.	16
Siberia	New York	Liverpool	Feb.	17
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Feb.	19
Anglia	New York	Glasgow	Feb.	19
Helvetia	New York	Liverpool	Feb.	19
Donau	New York	Bremen	Feb.	19
City of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Feb.	22
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Feb.	23
Cella	New York	London	Feb.	26
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Feb.	26
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Feb.	26
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	Mar.	2
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Mar.	5
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Mar.	8

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Prometheus	Philadelphia	Charleston	Feb. 17
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	Feb. 17
Juniata	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Feb. 19
United States	New York	New Orleans	Feb. 19
Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah	Feb. 19
Alaska	New York	Aspinwall	Feb. 19
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilmington	Feb. 21
Columbia	New York	Havana via Nas	Feb. 24

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

Brig J. Bickmore, Henley, Cardenas, Warren & Gregg.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Norman, Nickerson, 44 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co. Below the Brandywine, passed brig W. Greenall, of Pictou, and schr Nellie Grant, bound up.

Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Steamer Jas. S. Green, Pace, from Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Claymont, Robinson, 36 hours from Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Schr Gen. Grant, Bowie, 14 days from Newfoundland, with fish to captain.

Schr Ariadne, Thomas, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Aurora, Artis, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.

Schr R. J. Conner, Pardee, 1 day from Magnolia, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Ettie Hall, Maxson, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr S. A. Galt, Sewell, 1 day from Duck Creek, with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.

Schr Mary Stowe, Rankin, from New York, with mdse. to D. Cooper—not as before.

AT THE BREAKWATER.

14th inst., bark Hertha, from Philadelphia for Antwerp; schrs E. & L. Marts, Marts, from Savannah, bound to Boston; Niagara, Townsend, from Mobile, bound to Providence; John M. Broomall, Crawford, from Jacksonville, bound to Boston.

WENT TO SEA.

Barks Imperador, for Pernambuco; J. L. Wickwire, for Antwerp; Friehandel, for Cork; Schamyl, for Matanzas; and brig Herald, for Sagua, all from Philadelphia, went to sea 13th inst.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Tamerlane, Sumner, sailed from Gustemunde 19th ult. for Cardiff.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, for Philadelphia, cleared at Savannah 12th inst.

Bark Carib, at New York from St. Croix, reports: Feb. 7, lat. 34 50, long. 74 46, spoke three-masted schr Ramon de Ajuria, from Philadelphia for Sagua, with foremast and jibboom gone and about 40 feet of the mainmast and 30 feet of the mizzenmast standing; was steering SW. at the time with an awning set for a square sail on the mainmast. Brig Rocky Glen, at New York from Galveston, reports:—Feb. 10, lat. 36 52, long. 74, spoke schr Roman de Ajuria, from Philadelphia for Sagua, with loss of foremast and jibboom; had part of main and mizzenmast standing.

Bark Graf Behr Regendank, Kindoff, from London for Philadelphia, sailed from Deal 27th ult.

Bark Orchilla, Havener, hence, at Messina 23d ult. for Genoa.

Bark Andaman, Otis, entered for loading at Cardiff 26th ult. for New Orleans.

Brig Long Reach, Harden, at Matanzas 4th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.

Brig Startled Fawn, Flynn, at Barbados 24th ult., reported from Philadelphia.

Brig Bachelor, Carlow, hence, at Port Spain 23d ultimo.

Brig Ortolan, Leeman, cleared at Baltimore 12th inst., for Charleston.

Brig Hunter, Wilson, hence, remained at St. Jago de Cuba 20th ult.

Schr J. Ricardo Jova, Harris, at Baltimore 12th inst., from Nevassa 26th ult.

Schr Benj. Gartside, Stanford, hence, at Barbados 18th ult.

Schr Rebecca Florence, Bush, hence, at Port Spain 19th ult.

Schr Mary J. Adams, Billings, at Barbados 18th ult., reported from Philadelphia.

Schr S. P. M. Tasker, Allen, cleared at Baltimore 12th inst. for Savannah.

Schr Z. L. Adams, Robbins, from Boston for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 13th inst.

Schr Zela, hence for St. John, N. B., passed Hell Gate 15th inst.

Schr J. L. Malloy, Russell, at Jacksonville 9th inst. from Savannah.

Schr Alex. Young, Young, for Philadelphia, cleared at Jacksonville 8th inst.

Schr E. B. Everman, Corson, cleared at Jacksonville 9th inst. for Boston.

Schr D. S. Mershon, Ayres, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 11th inst.

Schr H. W. McClosson, Hubbard, hence, at Fall River 12th inst.

Schr D. V. Streaker, Vangilder, at Wilmington, N. C., 11th inst., from Baltimore.

Schr John Stockham, Price, at Baltimore 12th inst. from Bridgeport, Conn.

Schr W. G. Dearborn, Scull, and Daniel Gifford, Gerald, for Philadelphia, were loading at Savannah 10th inst.

Schr Maggie Louisa, Miller, hence, at Port Spain 24th ult.

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LAST DAYS OF THE "Nine Muses." The above exhibition will SOON BE CLOSED to the public. Open daily from 8 A. M. until 6 P. M. Admission.....25 cents | Season Tickets.....50 cents A volume just issued (cloth and gold), containing nine photographs of "The Muses," and portrait of the artist, $3·00. Sent free by mail. [12 12t EARLES' GALLERIES, No. 816 CHESNUT STREET, LOOKING GLASS WAREROOMS.

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Evening Telegraph

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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1870.

WHY CAMERON LEFT LINCOLN'S CABINET.

The letter of Hon. A. K. McClure, giving a version of the causes of Cameron's retirement from Lincoln's Cabinet which differs widely from that contained in the article contributed by Senator Wilson to the *Atlantic Monthly*, has attracted no little attention. It has been republished, in whole or part, by a number of our contemporaries, and wide circulation has been given to its statements. On the other hand, our correspondent at Washington telegraphs us that Cameron pronounces the letter false in all its particulars, and the *Press* of this morning contains a Washington special declaring that Hon. S. P. Chase fully endorses the statements made by Senator Wilson. We are thus furnished with a new instance of the old saying that the posthumous reputation of great men depends upon their biographers. The life of Lord Byron, as written by Harriet Beecher Stowe, would present a decided contrast to the work on the same subject which was issued by Tom Moore. William B. Reed's tale of his grandfather differs widely from stories told by other authors. And Simon Cameron's history, as given by Mr. McClure, would convey to posterity an impression of the ex-Secretary of War widely different from that which they would receive from the statements of his eulogists. Senator Wilson has said that the criticisms of the conduct of Senator Cameron, while he was War Minister, were "harsh and generally undeserved:" that his resignation was a voluntary act, prompted by a patriotic motive, and made on condition that "some one should be appointed not unfriendly to his policy;" and that he is entitled to the credit of selecting Mr. Stanton as his successor—all of which statements are substantially denied by Mr. McClure. The truth of history and Cameron's reputation are at stake in this controversy, and now since it has been commenced, all the facts bearing upon it should be made known to the public. If Cameron was kicked out of the Cabinet, and if the correspondence published about that time was a mere plaster to heal his wounds, the nation should not be humbugged into the belief that he was one of the best of the good, and one of the greatest of the great, men of the grandest epoch of American history. As the case now stands, we have, first, Senator Wilson as a witness on the one side; second, Hon. A. K. McClure's positive denial on the other; and third, contradictions of Mr. McClure by Cameron, which are said to be sustained by Mr. Chase. Under these circumstances, if Mr. McClure has additional evidence to offer, it should be forthcoming, so that his position may be strengthened against the assaults of his adversaries. If he can show that Lincoln had good and sufficient reasons for summarily ejecting Cameron from the Cabinet, his own positive testimony will thereby be fortified. If it shall appear that the Congress of the United States, containing a large majority of Republican members, virtually demanded his removal, on account of alleged complicity with extraordinary appropriations of public money by Colonel Alexander Cummings, of straw-hat, mackerel, and white-pantaloons notoriety, or for other reasons, Mr. McClure's evidence will be strongly corroborated. The controversy will prove fruitless if it is finally closed before the people know definitely whether a niche among the saints is to be awarded to Cameron, or whether he is to be ranked among the sinners.

THE WAR CLAIMS OF THE BORDER COUNTIES.

The grand scheme of the present session for plundering the tax-payers of the State came up for consideration in the lower branch of the Legislature yesterday. It provides for the payment of alleged damages said to have been suffered by citizens of York, Perry, Cumberland, Adams, Fulton, and Bedford counties during the war, and while it directs that a loan of $750,000 shall be made at once to defray these claims, the opponents of the bill allege that if it passes it will cost the Commonwealth $3,000,000. They also assert that if anybody is liable it was the General Government and not the State. In spite of these objections and others still more powerful, 47 members voted to fix a special session to consider the bill against 41 in the negative. Among the yeas are four of the re-elected Republican members of this city—Messrs. Adaire, Bunn, Cloud, and Hong; and we are agreeably surprised to find Davis and Stokes voting in the negative. If the Legislature wants to give away millions of the people's money, there are a hundred objects more meritorious and of more pressing importance than the claimants for war damages. Let them do something for the relief of the overburthened tax-payers of the respective cities, counties, boroughs, and townships. Let them appropriate more money to the schools, or to charitable institutions, or assume a portion of the debts contracted for the payment of bounties. It is difficult to repress the suspicion that the leading argument in favor of the claim bill is the opportunity it offers for indirectly voting money out of the treasury into the pockets of its legislative supporters. When they make donations to people who have no legitimate claim, and who consider that every cent they get is clear profit, a wide margin is left for contingencies, and the unhappy farmers who were bereft of a few fence rails, fat pigs, or poultry, can well afford to make a handsome provision for the tender-hearted legislators whose sympathies they have awakened.

THE DETHRONEMENT OF THE KING OF BAVARIA.

A cable despatch from Munich gives us the important rumor that the Bavarian Council is considering the dethronement of the King. Exactly how the Council will accomplish this we are unable to say, especially if his Majesty should prove recalcitrant. But there is scarcely any doubt that such an act would be popular and for the good of the country, for the King is very much of a nuisance, on account of his peculiar idiosyncracies, which render him totally unfit to be the ruler of a nation. Louis Otto Frederick William, the present King of Bavaria, was born at Nymphenburg on the 25th of August, 1845, and he succeeded his father, Maximilian Joseph II, in 1864. He inherits, in an exaggerated degree, many of the peculiarities of disposition that made his grandfather, the famous Louis Charles Augustus, such a remarkable figure. In both of these monarchs love of art developed into a monomania, and the old King devoted all his energies and all his revenues to the acquisition of superior works, to the building of art galleries, and to the promotion of artistic culture among his people. The graceful dancing of Lola Montez so flattered his æsthetic tastes that she was able to win her way to his affections, and for several years her influence over the King was such that she was practically the ruler of Bavaria. In spite of his weakness in matters of art, this monarch was a shrewd business man, and he was on more than one occasion chosen as arbitrator in matters of dispute between different powers.

The present King has none of the administrative talent of his grandfather, while he has inherited from him an æsthetic culture that has developed into a disease. In other words, Louis Otto Frederick William is crazy on the subject of art, his monomania taking the direction of a passionate fondness for the music of Richard Wagner. This is a species of perverted taste that can only find a parallel in the enthusiastic admiration which a few demented Englishmen express for the "barbaric yawps" of Walt Whitman, Wagner's "music of the future" being likely to come into general popularity about the same time as Whitman's poetry, and not before. If the King were to merely admire Wagner's noises, and patronize them in a moderately royal manner, it might be considered merely as one of those eccentricities of taste that all highly cultivated men are liable to suffer under to a greater or less degree. His position, however, has relieved him from the restraints of ordinary connoisseurs, and has furnished him with means and opportunities to gratify his tastes, until it has become necessary to consider the question of removing him as incapable of performing the duties of his office. The King has expended immense sums of money in the production of Wagner's operas and in other similar extravagances, to the material detriment of the revenues of the country, and the probabilities are that some new freak has convinced his counsellors that he is no longer fit to retain even the shadow of power. It is very doubtful whether the King will make any very vigorous resistance to the attempt to dethrone him, especially if he is secured in his retirement the means to gratify his musical and artistic tastes. He has no wife or children, so that the usual family considerations do not come into the question, and if the Council only promises to appoint Wagner to the position of chief fiddler of his household, to beguile his retirement, he may be induced to abdicate without making any trouble about it or necessitating forcible measures to procure his removal.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

On our fifth page we publish the annual report of the Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. This great corporation, with the many miles of railway under its control, is so identified with all the material interests of Pennsylvania, and indeed with those of the whole country, that the statement of its transactions during the past year cannot fail to prove of the greatest interest to our readers. It is not necessary for us to discuss the facts and figures of this report, as they will speak for themselves, and show how immense have been the business transactions and how thoroughly the officers of the road have acquitted themselves of the trust confided in them.

The exhibit is a most satisfactory one in every respect, showing as it does how the efficiency of the road has been increased by consolidation and the enlargement of its connections, which give it the control of the carrying trade of an immense area of country, and place it in the very first rank among the railroads of the United States. The credit of the Pennsylvania Railroad has never stood higher than it does at the present time, and the annual report shows that the Directors have availed themselves of every means to establish the financial affairs of the company on the most satisfactory and substantial basis. The transactions of such a corporation as this are of interest and importance to a vast number outside of those who draw their dividends; its business more or less affects every individual in the State, and it is not improperly considered as the great representative of Pennsylvania trade, manufacturing, and mining interests, that to a very large extent has under its control the prosperity and welfare of the Commonwealth. It is satisfactory to know that the road is fulfilling its destiny in this respect, and that it is extending in all directions its influence and that of the people of this State. We commend the perusal of this report, therefore, to our readers, with the assurance that they will find in it food for reflection and ample reason for congratulation that the management of the Pennsylvania Railroad is in such able hands as at present.

We had only time yesterday to refer to the fact that the Republican party had reason to be thankful to Hon. William B. Mann for the result in the contested election cases. Reading over the opinion of the majority of the court affords us a better opportunity of ascertaining the real service rendered by this gentleman. The reasoning and deductions of Mr. Justice Agnew are evidently derived chiefly from and based upon the very able, lawyer-like, and logical argument of Mr. Mann, and it will be remembered that the grouping together of the testimony and arranging the facts with such systematic precision as would strike the attention of the court below was the work of this same gentleman. We doubt very much whether there is any lawyer in this country who, in cases of this character, possesses the genius for concentration and presentation of facts which is the characteristic of Hon. William B. Mann.

OBITUARY.

J. Wesley Harper.

Joseph Wesley Harper, one of the founders of the celebrated New York publishing house of Harper & Brothers, died at his residence in that city yesterday. The deceased was the third son of a family of four, whose names and dates of birth are as follows:—James, born in 1795; John, in 1797; Joseph Wesley, in 1801; and Fletcher, in 1806. The sons of a substantial Long Island farmer, upon whose homestead in Newtown they were all born, they received in their early youth such teachings and experiences as best fitted them for the great success which they achieved. James and John were at the proper age apprenticed to a New York printer, and by overwork and careful industry succeeded in saving a few hundred dollars, upon which capital they soon established themselves in business, at first printing only such works as were ordered by others who assumed the responsibility of their failure or success in the market. In these early days of their business career, both of them worked at the case and press, while the two younger sons became in turn their apprentices. On attaining their majority, Joseph Wesley and Fletcher were admitted into the firm, the style of which was changed from J. & J. Harper to that of Harper & Brothers, which has for years been one of the best known throughout the literary world.

The exercise of a sound judgment in the selection of works for publication, not less than the individual energy of the firm, laid the foundation of their success. In the year 1825 they established themselves at Nos. 81 and 83 Cliff street, where their business gradually expanded to large proportions until the entire destruction by fire of their building, in 1853, when they sustained a loss of not less than one million of dollars. This disaster, however, was merely the signal for a renewal of their energy. On the evening that witnessed the destruction of their establishment, a family council was held, at which it was determined to continue their business, although its success had been such as to leave them all with comfortable fortunes, and on that very evening a telegram was sent to Boston ordering twenty new Adams presses to supply the places of those lost in the fire, while contracts were made with various firms to do their printing until the new establishment should be ready for occupation. The new building which they erected on Franklin Square was made entirely fire-proof, in anticipation of a recurrence of such a disaster as had befallen the old one, and it was planned on such an extensive scale as to permit of the prosecution of all the branches of their enormous business within its walls. As it now stands, it is the largest book publishing concern in the world, a monument of the enterprise and business tact of the four men who have fairly wrenched success from the hands of fate.

Widely known as has been the firm of Harper & Brothers as publishers of books in every branch of knowledge, their names have been still more extensively circulated through the agency of their well-known periodical publications. In 1850 *Harper's Magazine* was established, principally through the earnest advocacy of the youngest brother, although the enterprise was not undertaken without a lively sense of the risk it involved. But from the very outset it became a great favorite with the public. In 1857 *Harper's Weekly* was started, and encountered a similar success, being especially popular during the recent war for its admirable illustrations of the prominant scenes and events of the great struggle. A little over two years ago, a third periodical was added to the list, and *Harper's Bazar*, a journal of fashion and society, has already firmly established itself by the side of the others, meeting a want which had been unsupplied in this country previous to its inauguration.

Joseph Wesley Harper was at one time the proof-reader of the firm, and at another the foreman of the composition room. He also for many years conducted the literary correspondence of the house, but was finally relieved of that by his eldest son, and, although making no pretensions to elegant scholarship, was an excellent judge of the merit of books, and wrote in a clear and attractive style, many of the prefaces to the volumes of the "Family Library" having been his work. For forty years the deceased was a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his death will be not less of a loss to the Church with which he was so long and so prominently identified, than to the world of letters.

James Harper, the eldest member of the original firm, died about a year ago, so that but two of the four brothers now remain, and both of them are well advanced in years. A number of their children, however, have been taken into the business, and the style of the firm will doubtless remain unchanged for years to come.

Lefebure-Wely.

Louis James Alfred Lefebure, the well-known and talented organist, who died in Paris recently, having been taken with the attack which resulted in his death while performing on his organ in the church of St. Sulpice, was born in Paris on November 13, 1817. He was the son of an organist of St. Roch. While yet a boy his musical talents were noticed, and his progress in that science was something remarkable. It is said to be a fact that he knew his notes and the keyboard before his letters. At the age of eight he played his first mass. He acted as his father's substitute when fifteen, and about the same time carried off the prizes for organ, counterpoint, and fugue at the Conservatory of Paris, where he had Halevy for his master. It was on the organ of St. Roch that he first began to indulge in his daring but elegant extempore playing, which in after life placed him at the head of the new school of so-called French organ playing.

He was appointed organist of the Madeline in 1847, where a large instrument of Cavaille-Colls was erected. The resources of this instrument, until then ignored, put it within his power to realize all his inspirations. He here acquired the art of combining the several stops to such a degree that few organists in this particular have since been able to approach him. To this accomplishment, by constant practice, he added that of a complete mechanical mastery of the instrument. He took charge of the great organ of St. Sulpice, in the month of April, 1863, and this position he held until the time of his death. This organ required much physical exertion in the performer, which taxed the energies of Lefebure to the utmost. His health, which was already much shaken, was gradually undermined by the continual daily exercise, and the time came when he was obliged to ask M. Louis Dessane, the organist of the choir or small organ of the church, to take his place in the gallery. This gentleman had been designated by Lefebure during his lifetime as his successor, which desire will doubtless be carried into effect. It was with great difficulty at this time that the chief organist was able to ascend the steep stairs leading to the organ loft. One day not long since, he had been requested to perform at a marriage, and while laboriously making his way up the stairs to fulfil his promise, the sound of a Swiss halberd was heard announcing the commencement of the ceremony. He immediately ran up the forty remaining steps, and, bathed in perspiration, and with a violent cough which brought blood to his lips, he placed his hands upon the keyboard. This was the last time that he extemporized upon his organ. It was his farewell to the instrument. As a composer M. Lefebure-Wely wrote considerably for his peculiar instrument, and also for the harmonium, piano, and the voice. Among his works were the "Cantiques," a remarkable "O Salutaris," a collection of offertories, a fantasia for piano named "Titania," a "Duo Sympathique," and voluntaries and short piano pieces innumerable, many of which are well known both in Europe and America. He brought out his work *Les Recruteurs* at the Opera Comique, but it was not a success. A few days before his death he wrote his last composition, "Le Chant du Cygne," for piano and harmonium, which is said to be a melancholy reverie, a presentiment of his approaching death. He has left some other posthumous works.

The surviving family of the deceased artist consists of a wife, a son, and two daughters. The wife is herself an eminent artist, well known in the French capital.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

The Parepa-Rosa Opera Troupe.—An unpropitious spell of weather interfered with the success of the performance at the Academy of Music last evening. The audience was not as large as on Friday evening and Saturday afternoon, and Mr. Campbell was laboring under such a severe cold that the management were forced to apologize for his shortcomings. *Faust* was given, with Miss Rose Hersee in the part of "Marguerite," a *role* which is altogether too exacting for her delicate voice. She did her very best, however, and would have gained the goodwill of the audience by her earnestness alone, even if she had not succeeded in giving a very creditable and at times quite satisfactory performance. In the garden scene in the third act she rose almost to an equality with her task, and in this scene throughout, with the exception of the jewel aria, in which her acting as well as singing was defective, created a very favorable impression. Mrs. Seguin assumed her accustomed *role* of "Siebel," and in that part she is one of the very best that we have seen in this city for years past. As already intimated, Mr. Campbell, who appeared as "Mephistopheles," was suffering from a severe cold, and was unable to do justice to himself or his task. The serenade in the fourth act he omitted altogether, a liberty with which the audience were by no means disposed to find fault, in consideration of his hearty efforts to please on all occasions. Mr. Castle took the part of "Faust," but in his case also the effects of a slight degree of hoarseness were perceptible, and he did not appear to as good advantage as usual. The *role* of "Valentine" fell into the hands of Mr. Laurance, who is a much better singer than is usually cast for this part. He made it prominent throughout the performance, and executed the music with a great deal more skill and expression than we have been accustomed to. The chorus was good throughout, but as a whole the performance was a disappointment. This evening, however, there is the prospect of an unusually attractive entertainment. *Der Freischutz* will be given in English for the first time in this city, with Madame Parepa-Rosa, Miss Hersee, Mrs. Seguin, and Messrs. Campbell and Castle in the cast. To-morrow evening Mozart's charming opera, *The Marriage of Figaro*, will be repeated, with the same cast that made it such a triumphant success on Friday evening last; and on Thursday evening, for the benefit of Mr. Castle, Verdi's ever popular production, *Il Trovatore*, will be performed.

At the Chesnut the drama of *The Streets of New York* was produced last evening, with Mr. Frank Mayo as the protean hero "Badger," to a good gallery audience. This play has been frequently represented here, and the play-going public are tolerably familiar with its merits. As a piece of dramatic workmanship it is one of the worst of Boucicault's efforts, and all that is good in it he stole from the French. It addresses itself, however, to the tastes of a large and important class of amusement seekers, and with its great fire scene and its real hose carriage, it is tolerably sure of success, if presented in reasonably good style. Mr. Frank Mayo is an actor of much real ability, and his performance last evening was heartily applauded. The highest commendation we can bestow upon his personation of "Badge," is that portions of it were worthy of a better subject. The play was not well done last evening, if we except the "Captain Fairweather" of Mr. Jack, the "Alida Bloodgood" of Miss Howard, and the "Puffy" of Mr. Bowers; and there was an evident want of rehearsal. An exception to this censure, however, must be made in favor of Miss Josephine Laurens, who is always a painstaking and attractive artist, and who was only prevented last evening from giving an entirely satisfactory personation of "Lucy Fairweather" by a severe cold that rendered it almost impossible for her to speak. The fire scene was well arranged, and the incidental features, such as the song and dance by General Grant, Jr., and the "Broadway Belle," by Mr. Rollin Howard, answered their purpose of creating amusement.

The Streets of New York will be repeated this evening.

At the Walnut Mr. Edwin Adams appeared last evening as "Enoch Arden," and gave a fine performance. The poem upon which the play is founded is the most dramatic of Tennyson's works, and the one most suggestive of strong stage effects. Some portions of the poem, indeed, are so strong that any dramatic version of it, unless made with extraordinary skill, must appear weak in comparison; and this is the case with the play produced last evening, which represents in a very inadequate manner its original. Of course, in a piece of this kind, very much depends upon the leading actor, and Mr. Adams certainly gives a personation of the hero which is distinguished by high artistic qualities. The various phases of emotion incident to the extraordinary vicissitudes of "Enoch Arden's" career were represented in a masterly manner; and this performance is in many respects superior to any that Mr. Adams has given during his present engagement.

This evening *Enoch Arden* will be repeated.

At the Arch the drama of *Little Emily* will be repeated this evening.

On Friday next Mr. A. E. Brady will have a complimentary benefit at this theatre, when he will personate "Major Wellington de Boots," in the comedy of *Everybody's Friend*.

At Dufrez & Benedict's Opera House an attractive bill of minstrelsy will be presented this evening.

At the Eleventh Street Opera House a variety of entertaining novelties are announced for this evening.

Signor Blitz and his son will execute some of their wonderful feats of magic at the Assembly Building this evening.

Horace Greeley will lecture, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, at the Academy of Music, on Tuesday evening, February 22. Subject, "The Woman Question." The sale of seats will commence to-morrow at Ashmead's, No. 724 Chesnut street.

—A Delaware paper reports that a farmer in that State met with a serious loss while absent from home on Tuesday evening. His house took fire, and on his return he found "everything burned but a little meat."

—Citizens of St. Louis held a meeting on Thursday night to raise funds for the "national" monument of Stonewall Jackson. General James Shields presided, and a letter from Jeff. Davis was read.

—A Wisconsin paper condemns the State University building as a dome-crowned deformity, and asserts that the man who designed it should be carted over to the insane asylum, and the man or men who accepted it sent to State Prison.

—Wendell Phillips can't speak in Boston on the 5th of March, and so it is announced that the projected celebration of the centennial anniversary of the Boston massacre must fall through for the want of an orator. Where are the ninety and nine of Boston's Hundred?

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

FINEST GENTS' READY-MADE FURNISHING CLOTHING. GOODS.

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NOS. 818 AND 820 CHESNUT ST.

YOUTHS' FASHIONABLE AND BOYS' MERCHANT CLOTHING. TAILORING.

THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST, SAFE DEPOSIT AND INSURANCE COMPANY.
At the Annual Election held on the 8th of February, 1870, pursuant to charter, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:—
THOMAS ROBINS,
LEWIS R. ASHHURST,
J. LIVINGSTON ERRINGER,
R. P. McCULLAGH,
ELWIN M. LEWIS,
JAMES L. CLAGHORN,
BENJAMIN B. COMEGYS,
AUGUSTUS HEATON,
F. RATCHFORD STARR,
DANIEL HADDOCK, JR.,
EDWARD Y. TOWNSEND,
JOHN D. TAYLOR,
Hon. WM. A. PORTER.
And at a meeting of the Board, held February 14, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the same period:—
PRESIDENT,
LEWIS R. ASHHURST.
VICE-PRESIDENT,
J. LIVINGSTON ERRINGER.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
ROBERT P. McCULLAGH.
SOLICITOR,
RICHARD L. ASHHURST. 2 15 3t

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15, 1870
NOTICE.—In consequence of the confusion incident to the change in the administration of this department, under the decision of the Supreme Court in the contested election case, it has been determined, with the indorsement of the Finance Committee of Councils, to open the duplicates for the reception of the City and State Taxes for the year 1870, on MONDAY next, February 21.
RICHARD PETZ,
2 15 6t Receiver of Taxes.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, NO. 303 WALNUT STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, February 8, 1870.
The Managers have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free from taxes, payable at the office on and after the 15th instant.
2 10 6t E. G. GILES, Treasurer.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CONNELLSVILLE GAS COAL COMPANY will be held at their Office, No. 314½ WALNUT Street, on WEDNESDAY, March 2, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., to consider the propriety of creating a Mortgage on the property of the company.
NORTON JOHNSON, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Feb. 15, 1870. 2 15 tufs 6t

TIPTON OIL COMPANY.
Office Forrest Place, No. 125 South Fourth st.,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8, 1870.
FOUR CENTS PER SHARE on the Capital Stock will be distributed to all parties furnishing the requisite evidence of being entitled to the same, on account of proceeds from sales of Engines, Machinery, etc.
H. S. SHILLINGFORD,
2 8 tu2t Treasurer.

JAMES M. SCOVEL,
LAWYER,
CAMDEN, N. J.
FOR COLLECTIONS—CLAIMS OVER ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, FIVE PER CENT. 2 4 1m

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—LECTURES ON SOCIAL SCIENCE.
Professor McILVAINE'S second lecture will be delivered on WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M. 2 14 3t

AUSTRALIAN AND ALASKA DIAMONDS, MOSS AGATES, and all the latest styles of Fashionable Jewelry, at low prices.
EVANS' BAZAR, No. 56 North EIGHTH Street, west side, near Arch. G. G. EVANS. 1 26 1m4p

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RICHEST Styles of Clothes!
RAIMENT of irreproachable cut!
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REDUCTION in price to suit everybody!
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" " " .....$16 " $20
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FOR SALE.

ARCH ST. RESIDENCE

FOR SALE.

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If desirable, the furniture can be purchased with the house. Terms easy. A greater portion of the money can remain on mortgage. Apply to
HENRY HUDDY,
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TO RENT,
The Two Spacious Five-Story Iron Front
STORE BUILDINGS,
30 or 60 by 164 feet,
Nos. 311 and 313 ARCH Street,
SUITABLE FOR ANY
WHOLESALE BUSINESS.
In Size, Style, Convenience, Light and Location Superior to any in the City.
Back Outlet and Castway into Cherry Street,
With Steam Hoist and Heat.

LARGE UPPER ROOMS
For Business or Manufacturing, with or without Power. Apply to
E. KETTERLINUS,
N. W. Corner ARCH and FOURTH Sts.
2 5 stuthtf PHILADELPHIA.

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 722 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER,
12 10tf Delanco, N. J.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK Dwelling, No. 655 North Twelfth street, above Wallace. Three story double back buildings, with all modern conveniences complete. Rent, $300. Inquire on premises. 1 27tf

FOR RENT—A LARGE STORE AND Dwelling, No. 1218 Ridge avenue, newly fitted up with all modern conveniences. Apply to I. C. PRICE, No. 54 N. SEVENTH Street. 2 15 tf

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WINES
REDUCED IN PRICE MORE THAN THE FALL IN GOLD.
HIGH, MEDIUM AND LOW GRADES OF
Sherry, Port, and Madeira WINES,
OUR OWN IMPORTATION,
E. BRADFORD CLARKE,
Successor to Simon Colton & Clarke,
S. W. Corner Broad and Walnut,
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Galleries of the Arts,
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THE AUTOTYPES AND LANDSCAPES HAVE ARRIVED.
11 10rp

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Looking Glasses.
A very choice and elegant assortment of styles, all entirely new, and at very low prices.
Galleries of Paintings on the ground floor, very beautifully lighted, and easy of access.
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FINE DRESS SHIRTS.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
No. 814 CHESNUT STREET, PHILA.

GENTLEMEN'S FANCY GOODS
IN FULL VARIETY. 1 8 stuthrp§

NOTICE.—INTERNAL REVENUE SALE.—The undersigned will sell at public sale on THURSDAY, February 24th, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 218 North Second street, the following distillery apparatus and appurtenances, viz.:—
One Steam Engine and Boiler, Mash-Tubs, Pumps, Meters, etc.
The said articles are seized and distrained upon for non-payment of taxes, etc., due United States Internal Revenue.
JAMES N. KERNS,
2 15 3t Deputy Collector First District.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company—The Report of the Directors—Operations of the Road During the Past Year.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was held this morning in the main hall of the Assembly Buildings, Tenth and Chesnut streets. There were a large number of stockholders in attendance. Hon. Daniel M. Fox presided, and Joseph Lesley, Esq., acted as Secretary.

The Twenty-third Annual Report of the Board of Directors was then read, as follows:—

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO., PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12, 1870.

To the Shareholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company:—Your Directors take pleasure in submitting to you the satisfactory results of the operation of your railways for the year 1869, as follows:—

EARNINGS.

Passengers	$3,500,071·06	
Emigrant passengers	131,065·98	
Mails	118,961·91	
Express matter	302,654·54	
General freights	12,932,656·88	
Miscellaneous sources	365,401·41	
		$17,250,811·73

EXPENSES.

Conducting transportation	$3,503,792·57	
Motive power	3,679,195·15	
Maintenance of cars	1,464,859·22	
Maintenance of road	3,341,568·10	
General expenses	213,852·56	
		$12,203,367·60
Leaving net earnings for 1869 of		$5,047,544·13

The total amount of revenues compared with last year is:—

1869	$17,250,811·73
1868	17,333,497·31
Increase	$17,314·42

The changes in the sources of revenue are shown below:—

Increase.		
Regular freights	$50,491·58	
Emigrants	53,821·64	
Mails	18,980·66	
Express matter	10,773·33	
		$133,067·21
Decrease.		
First-class passengers	$31,832·88	
Miscellaneous sources	83,919·91	
		115,752·79
Increase as above stated		$17,314·42

The apparent decrease in first class passengers, shown above, is explained by the circumstance that there is included in the earnings of 1868 for military transportation, due in previous years, $113,433 29-100, whilst the collections from the same source in 1869 were but $5,655 66-100. By adding this amount to the reported decrease, and deducting the sum from that received in 1868 ($113,433 24-100), it will have an actual increase of first class passenger traffic in 1869 over 1868, of $75,944 75-100.

The gross revenues for 1869 are equal to $48,186 62-100 per mile of the main line of railroad.

The whole number of passengers carried in 1868 was 3,747,178, and in 1869, 4,229,363—an increase in the number carried of 482,185, or nearly 13 per cent. The average distance travelled by each passenger was 34 22-100 miles, being 1 32-100 miles less than in 1868; showing this increase still to be mainly upon the local traffic of the line.

The number of tons of freight moved (including 410,966 tons of fuel and other materials transported for the company) was 4,992,025—embracing 2,329,358 tons of coal. The whole tonnage of your railway exceeds that of last year 270,010 tons, of which increase 264,309 tons is bituminous coal.

The average charge per net ton per mile upon freights during the year was 1 718-1000 against 1 906-1000 cents last year, and per passenger 2 51-100 cents against 2 71-100 cents last year; or an average decrease in freight charges of 9 9-10 per cent., and in passenger charges of 7 4-10 per cent.

The earnings of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad in 1869 were:—

Passengers	$672,964·46	
Freights	2,507,082·33	
Express matter	31,327·51	
Mails	24,616·67	
Miscellaneous sources	26,713·72	
Total (exceeding $11,000 per mile of road)		$3,262,705·29

The operating expenses during the same period were:—

Conducting transportation	$671,606·07	
Motive power	749,641·82	
Maintenance of cars	213,546·07	
Maintenance of way	733,415·17	
	$2,368,209·13	
To which add 30 per cent of earnings, payable to the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company	956,009·12	
		$3,324,218·25
Showing a loss to this company in operating the line under the lease (in addition to interest upon the capital invested in rolling stock, etc.,) of		$61,512·96

which is $21,601·69 less than in 1868.

The low rates at which the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company is compelled to carry its freights, averaging but 1 4-10 cents per ton per mile, and the small passenger business it can command from the sparsely populated country that its road traverses, added to its greater distances as a through line from Eastern cities to all points in the West, are the reasons that more than 70 per cent. of its receipts are required to meet its working expenses. The operations of this railway during the past year have been carefully and economically conducted by A. L. Tyler, Esq., its General Superintendent.

In this connection it may be stated that, owing to some errors in the location of this line, but mainly from financial sacrifices incurred during its construction, this railway, with a single track of only 288 miles in length, laid with lighter iron rails, and but partially ballasted, cost the Philadelphia and Erie Company, without any equipment, $19,759,171·92, whilst the Pennsylvania Railroad, passing over a much more expensive country to build a railway upon, with a *double* track of 358 miles, laid with heavy iron and well ballasted, including a third or single track of 29 miles between Lancaster and Middletown, and branches to Hollidaysburg and Indiana of 26 miles, in all equal to 771 miles of single railway, exclusive of sidings, is represented by $21,346,024·56, a difference of less than $1,600,000 upon the cost of over 265 per cent. more of single track railway.

These facts are referred to at this time only to show why it is that the shareholders of one of these lines have received regular dividends, while the other line has been unable to earn them.

The earnings of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railway, under its lease to this company, for the six months ending December 31, 1869, were	$4,146,882·23	
And the expenses during the same period were	2,826,095·92	
Balance		$1,320,786·30
The semi-annual rent, with the interest on the bonds of the company, expenses of maintaining the organization, contribution to sinking fund, etc. etc., amounted to	1,283,991·87	
Showing a profit in the operation of the lease of		$36,794·43

The revenues of the lines operated by this company, and the amounts paid for their working expenses, interest and dividends, are as follows:—

From the Pennsylvania Railroad and branches	$17,250,811·73	
From the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railway, for six months, ending December 31, 1869	4,146,882·32	
From the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	3,263,705·29	
Amount		$24,660,399·24
And the expense of operating these lines were:—		
Pennsylvania Railroad	$12,303,267·60	
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railway, including rent, etc.	4,110,087·79	
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, including 30 per cent. due that company	3,324,218·25	
Total		19,637,573·64
Leaving the net profits from the three railways for 1869		5,022,825·60
From which deduct dividends declared in May and November, with the taxes thereon	$3,075,643·24	
Balance to debit of interest account and discount on bonds	883,375·19	
Due for the lease of the Harrisburg and Lancaster Railroad	135,274·18	
Annual payment to the State of Pennsylvania on account of interest and principal due upon the purchase of her works between Pittsburg and Philadelphia	460,000·00	
		4,559,292·53
Leaving a balance of		$463,533·09

In our last annual report the board referred in detail to the railway companies controlled through the ownership of a majority of their shares; and it is unnecessary to again mention them, further than to say that they continue to fulfil the objects this company had in view when this interest was acquired, while they yield a reasonable profit upon the capital invested.

The working expenses of the other lines of railway leased by this company, not already referred to—all of which are in Pennsylvania—show a balance of receipts over expenses.

The interest held by this company in the Pennsylvania Canal Company is steadily improving in value, and when the enlargement is complete it will become a profitable addition to your investments in other works. Its cost stands upon your books at $1,101,156.

The coal traffic of this company is gradually assuming large proportions, and already gives to your railway a constant business at rates that yield a very small profit per ton; but on the large amount transported (2,329,358 tons) the net revenue from it is of considerable importance.

Upon the Philadelphia and Erie portion of the company's lines, this traffic is chiefly made up from the transportation of anthracite coal to supply the demands of the oil and lake regions, and amounted in 1869 to 138,138 tons, exclusive of 167,383 tons that were sent to Western New York via Elmira. Its bituminous coal fields are too far from the lakes to compete upon equal terms with those of Ohio and Western Pennsylvania in the markets of the West. A portion of the bituminous coal fields upon this railway—east of the tributaries of the Ohio—are favorably situated for the Atlantic markets, but they have not yet been developed to any material extent. The demand for bituminous coal of the Allegheny region in the Eastern markets has been confined, until recently, to blacksmiths, but the high price that has prevailed for some years for anthracite coal has caused it to be introduced to a considerable extent for producing steam and the manufacture of iron. From the limited extent of the anthracite fields and the greater cost of mining this variety, it is reasonable to infer that the consumption of the bituminous coals will continue to increase on the seaboard.

Upon the main line of your railway and its branches, the movement of anthracite coal is yet inconsiderable, whilst the transportation of the bituminous has been large for the manufacture of gas for Eastern cities and the other purposes already mentioned. This material exists in inexhaustible quantities along the whole line of your railway from the summit of the Allegheny to its western terminus, and in the Broad Top Mountain (already extensively developed) south of Huntingdon. A branch from the main line at Tyrone to the town of Clearfield cuts the Allegheny coal-field, and upon this mining is now carried on to a large extent, whilst another branch also extends from the same point to Lock Haven on the Susquehanna river. From Altoona a branch extends to Hollidaysburg and Newry, a distance of nine miles. The last two mentioned, in connection with a portion of the main line, traverse the valley at the base of the Allegheny Mountains for seventy miles, commencing on the west branch of the Susquehanna river, and afford ample opportunities to develop this whole region by short branch lines into the coal-fields at their summit wherever desired. In this valley and in the mountains and valleys that lie on its eastern border, there is an abundance of ore easily mined and of a quality that will make the best quality of iron—already celebrated for its strength, and found to be superior to any other in the manufacture of cannon. The proximity of these ores to coal and limestone gives to this region advantages for the manufacture of iron in all its varieties and uses, a claim equal if not superior to that of any other—which advantages will doubtless be improved by capitalists, and thus largely increase the population upon your line and its local traffic—the most reliable business of your road. Your railway is therefore not dependent upon its through traffic for its support, although this item is important and necessary to the interests which brought it into existence.

The original policy of this company was to reach the traffic of the Northwest, West, and Southwest by assisting the construction of tributary lines leading to the markets of these sections, but not to control their management beyond the State of Pennsylvania. With this object in view, it gave to the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railway Company, at several periods of its extremest need, large advances to complete its line and preserve its property to its shareholders, under written pledges that its Eastward business should follow the direction which prompted and justified this company in granting the assistance so earnestly solicited. Under the conviction that this agreement was ample, it was not believed that further protection to your interests in the Northwest was either desirable or important. The rapid growth of this section of the country, however, placed that company, in a few years after its completion, in a condition of great prosperity. It then, unmindful of its former obligations, endeavored to seek other Eastern connections that it could control through this company, at all times gave to its business the same rates per mile that it charged upon its own line, upon both passengers and freight. Extensive surveys were accordingly made of the regions east of Pittsburg by that company to find a suitable line for this object, followed by material pecuniary advances to a railway company whose road it was proposed to use as a part of this rival route to the East; but during the progress of these movements, an effort was inaugurated by the Erie Railway Board to absorb not only the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago line, but nearly all the Western connections of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which only failed from a misapprehension of the terms of the law under which they proposed to accomplish their object, and subsequent adverse legislation procured by the President of the Fort Wayne Company.

In view of these extraordinary movements, it became evident to your board that this company must depart from the policy that had heretofore governed it, and obtain direct control of its Western connections. Negotiations were accordingly opened with the directors of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railway Company, who had also become apprehensive (under the vicious system that had been developed in New York, by which stock and bondholders of railways and their agents sold their proxies to vote at the elections of the company, without any regard to the interests involved in the issue), that their own work might fall into hands whose object would be to seriously impair the permanent interests of their constituents.

After a lengthened negotiation with the directors of that company, a lease was agreed upon, and this company entered into possession of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railway on the 1st of July last. The terms of this lease, which gave to the shareholders 12 per cent. on their capital, were at the time considered very onerous, and only justified by the circumstances already referred to. The results of its operation, however, for the first half year, notwithstanding a diminished revenue of $304,595·90, compared with that of the same months in 1868, have, through a vigorous retrenchment of expenses, left a net profit of $36,794·43 over all outlays, including the semi-annual contribution of $52,050 to the sinking fund.

For these favorable results the company is much indebted to the energetic and economical administration of its affairs by J. N. McCullough, Esq., its General Manager.

The loss in the gross receipts of this railway occurs mainly at Chicago, and is, to a considerable extent, due to the low rates upon west-bound traffic that prevailed from the beginning of the lease to near the close of the season. The low price of grain, and the bad condition of the common roads leading to railway stations in the West, have been the chief cause of the falling off in the receipts of the line during the past few months. The business of this railway must, however, continue to increase with the advance in population and wealth of the section of country it accommodates, and we believe that its lease will prove a judicious operation for the company.

The same reasons that induced this company to become the lessee of the Fort Wayne line, prompted the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company, in which this company holds a majority of its shares, to take at an earlier period a lease of the lines owned by the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company. The results of this lease have not proved so satisfactory. The railway was found, contrary to expectations, to be, to a considerable extent, in an unfinished and dilapidated condition, deficient in depot accommodations, with a limited rolling stock largely out of repair, and shops entirely inadequate to place this machinery in good order. These deficiencies had to be supplied, and in the meantime its road and rolling stock could only be placed in condition for economical service at great *extra* cost.

Upon a representation of these facts to the company, modifications in the lease have been made by it, which will, it is believed, render it acceptable to the lessees and to this company, their largest stockholders.

These several arrangements still left our connections with Cincinnati, the great trade centre of the Southwest, incomplete, the business with which has been steadily increasing since the termination of the late war. To perfect these the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Railway Company has also agreed upon a lease with the Little Miami Railroad Company of their line, through whose railroad our connection with Cincinnati will be made, thus enabling this company to participate in the growing prosperity of that city.

The connections of your line with St. Louis, the great city of the Mississippi valley, are now complete by way of Crestline, and nearly so upon the shorter and more direct route through Columbus, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, and Vandalia. With these arrangements, all of which will be perfected this year, we will limit our extensions, unless some overruling necessity should require us hereafter to go further. We have no interest in any line beyond the Mississippi river.

Unwilling as we have been to enter upon this policy, a careful review of the subject since its adoption leaves no doubt as to its wisdom, under the circumstances that have been developed within the past eighteen months.

This company has not attempted, neither does it propose, to absorb the natural connections of either of the trunk lines. There is business sufficient to give to each of these companies ample revenues to meet the interest upon any reasonable cost of their works, if equitable rates between the shipper and railway company are at all times preserved, without a resort by one line to take from another by reduced charges business which it otherwise would have had an equal chance to secure at fair prices. Such attempts, though often repeated, have at all times failed to secure the professed object in view. They have not infrequently been commenced to influence the market price of the shares of the company, in disregard of its permanent interests, with a view to benefit the stock speculations of its managers or their friends; and at other times from the recklessness of a sub-agent, which his superiors refuse to correct or to acknowledge, but more frequently with the unreasonable expectation of gaining some advantage over a rival interest.

There has been much complaint by the public in consequence of the higher charges made by many railway companies for short than long distances. In this policy, to a limited degree, these companies for obvious reasons are fully justified; but in many cases this practice has been carried to an unwarrantable extent. The rule that has governed this company is, not to charge to any intermediate point a greater rate than is required to one at a longer distance. Under this rule, which we think entirely defensible, the average charges for the through and local business per ton per mile passing over your line are nearly equal.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company was organized mainly with a view to promote the commercial and manufacturing interests of the city of Philadelphia and the interior of the State, and its management has kept these objects steadily in view, giving at all times to this city the differences in transportation to and from the West, due to its geographical position. This policy has had a marked influence in developing the manufacturing industry of the city, but it seems only to have preserved its commercial interest from retrograding. With a view to sustain and promote this interest, every effort has been made by this company to reduce the local expenses on produce at Philadelphia, that necessarily occur in its transfer at seaports, to minimum; but the pecuniary and shipping facilities required to second these movements and retain the business of the West at this city until forwarded to its destination appear to be deficient, and in consequence the larger share of it, notwithstanding these advantages, passes on to New York. The directors, recognizing the importance to the interests of this company of building up the business of this port, will cheerfully unite in any reasonable plan by which this object can be secured.

In our last annual report the diversity of railway guages between the East and the West was alluded to. Since that period all of your immediate Western connections have reduced the guages of their lines from 4 feet 10 inches to 4 feet 9½ inches, which, when their machinery is adapted to it, will be further reduced to 4 feet 9 inches—the present guage of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Since your last meeting the State of Pennsylvania has cancelled and disposed of its lien upon the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad to the Allegheny Railroad Company, accepting therefor a second lien upon the line that the company is building between the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad and its present road, at the mouth of the Mahoning; the bonds given to the State being guaranteed by the several railway companies over whose lines the traffic of the new road is to pass to Philadelphia and Pittsburg, thus insuring to the Commonwealth the ultimate payment of its original claim of three and a half millions of dollars, and at the same time enabling the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company to develop, more promptly than it otherwise could have done, a section of the State that is rich in minerals and other products—all of which will remain undeveloped until this highway is constructed.

The location of this line has not yet been completed, but the character of the country, as shown by recent surveys, will render the construction of a railway costly. This route is generally known as the "Low Grade Line" between the East and the West, the construction of which will soon be required to accommodate the increasing tonnage between these sections. Its gradients against the heavy traffic may be confined within eleven feet per mile. About a half of a million of dollars have already been expended upon its graduation, and its total cost is estimated at about $5,500,000.

The Directors take pleasure in again expressing the obligations of the company to its General Superintendent, E. H. Williams, Esq., and two assistants, John A. Wilson, Chief Engineer, and A. J. Cassatt, Superintendent of Motive Power, for their careful and judicious management of the interests committed to their charge.

Respectfully submitted.

By order of the Board.

J. EDGAR THOMSON, President.

The Treasurer's report was then read, exhibiting in detail the same facts set forth in the report of the Board of Directors.

On motion of George J. Derbyshire, the reports of the President and Secretary were adopted unanimously.

Mr. Solomon W. Roberts offered the following:—

Resolved, That the thanks of the stockholders of this company are hereby cordially extended to the Board of Directors of the company; also to the President, J. Edgar Thomson; to each of the Vice-Presidents; to the heads of the general departments, and to all their subordinates, for the integrity, ability, and great success with which they have conducted the business of the company during the past year.

The resolution was unanimously adopted, and the meeting then adjourned.

CITY ITEMS.

CLOTHING CHEAPER
CLOTHING BETTER MADE
CLOTHING BETTER CUT
CLOTHING BETTER FITTING
AT TOWER HALL,
AT TOWER HALL,
THAN ANYWHERE ELSE.
BENNETT & CO.,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

DISCONTINUED.—The use of the dirty, hair-staining preparations, since the introduction of PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR: With marvellous precision it produces the exact shade of color desired, and is literally transparent and undefiling. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S NEW ORGAN-PIANOS, so called on account of their unusual singing qualities, are giving the most perfect satisfaction, and are the favorite instruments. Warerooms No. 927 Chesnut street.

PARHAM New Family Sewing Machines on terms to suit all, at No. 704 Chesnut street.

INDEPENDENCE SQUARE.—
Descerate that hallowed ground! Forbear,
Degenerate sons of worthy sires; have ye no honor
Left? Is patriotism dead? the spirits of those
Noble men who dedicated that spot to
Liberty and the people, will rise and—
Scornfully drive ye, as the Holy One drove
From the sacred temple the worshippers of Mammon.

Prices for Fine Fashionable Clothing the same as before the war at CHARLES STOKES', No. 824 CHESNUT STREET.

BEFORE purchasing, call and examine the Parham New Family Sewing Machine. Salesroom No. 704 Chesnut street. Every machine warranted.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices. Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

MONTHLY.—Parham Sewing Machines sold on easy monthly instalments at No. 704 Chesnut street.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, Ten dollars cash. Balance in monthly instalments. O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

PILES.—Dr. W. A. McCandless, No. 1926 Spring Garden street, gives his entire time to the permanent cure of Piles. Best city reference given.

CLOTHING FOR PHILADELPHIANS.
CLOTHING FOR CAMDENITES.
CLOTHING FOR MANAYUNKERS.
CLOTHING FOR GERMANTOWNERS.
CLOTHING FOR LANCASTERIANS.
CLOTHING FOR HARRISBURGERS.
CLOTHING FOR JERSEYMEN.
CLOTHING FOR PENNSYLVANIANS.
CLOTHING FOR DELAWARIANS.
CLOTHING FOR STRANGERS.
CLOTHING FOR FRIENDS.
CLOTHING FOR EVERYBODY.
CLOTHING FOR FULL-GROWN MEN.
CLOTHING FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.
CLOTHING FOR THE LITTLE PEOPLE.
CLOTHING FOR LESS MONEY THAN ELSEWHERE.
CLOTHING, FOR STYLE UNSURPASSED.
CLOTHING, FOR CHEAPNESS UNEQUALLED.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
S. E. Corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

DAY—WEBSTER.—At Webster Place, Marshfield, Mass., on Wednesday, February 9, by Rev. William E. Morgan, D. D., Rector of St. Thomas' Church, New York, JAMES GEDDES DAY, Esq., of New York, to CAROLINE W. WEBSTER, daughter of Fletcher and Caroline Webster, and granddaughter of Daniel Webster.

HOFINS—TAYLOR.—On the 10th instant, by William Suddards, D. D., Mr. G. F. A. HOFINS, of Camden, N. J., to Miss CALLIE TAYLOR, of this city.

MCKENZIE—BEATTY.—On the 5th of January, 1870, by the Rev. A. M. Jelly, WILLIAM MCKENZIE to MATILDA BEATTY, all of Philadelphia.

DIED.

BUCKWALTER.—Suddenly, on the evening of the 12th instant, DAVID BUCKWALTER, in the 62d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 634 N. Seventh street, on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

CASLIN.—Suddenly, on the 12th instant, DANIEL, son of Daniel and Elizabeth Caslin, in the 18th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 525 S. Eighth street, to-morrow (Wednesday morning) at 8½ o'clock. Services at St. Mary's, and interment at Cathedral Cemetery.

ELLIOTT.—On the 11th instant, GEORGE ELLIOTT, in the 48th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Richmond Lodge, No. 220, A. Y. M.; Shackamaxon Lodge, No. 343, I. O. of O. F.; Anthracite Lodge, No. 52, K. of P.; also the members of the School Board, Eighteenth Section, and employes of the P. and R. R. R. Co., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, corner of Huntingdon and Salmon streets, on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Hanover Street Vault.

HILLS.—Suddenly, on the 11th instant, JAMES B. HILLS, in the 22d year of his age.

The relatives and friends, and the Blessed Virgin Sodality of St. Patrick's; also the Rittenhouse Association, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, Michael Hill, No. 2005 Lombard street, on Wednesday morning at 8½ o'clock.

KING.—On the afternoon of the 14th instant, FRANCIS KING, in the 68th year of his age.

MCANULLA.—On the 13th instant, ELLEN, wife of James McAnulla, in the 30th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 1308 Catharine street, on Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock.

TAYLOR.—On the 14th instant, CHARLES TAYLOR, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and male friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 211 Jacoby street, on Thursday morning next at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

WEAVER.—On the 12th instant, JOHN M. WEAVER, in the 22d year of his age, son of John P. and Catharine S. Weaver.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1332 Haines street (first below Girard avenue, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets), on Wednesday next at 3 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

WESTCOTT.—On Sunday, the 13th instant, CAROLINE C., wife of Gideon G. Westcott, in the 61st year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of her son, No. 428 S. Fortieth street, on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

MOURNING DRY GOODS.

BLACK BAREGE HERNANIS,

JUST OPENED,

OUR SPRING STOCK OF ALL WIDTHS AND QUALITIES OF

Black Barege Hernanis.

BESSON & SON,

Mourning Dry Goods House,

No. 918 CHESNUT Street,

2 12 3trp PHILADELPHIA.

MCCXXVIII.—I WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform Undertakers that, in order to meet the increased demand for my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large Factory at No. 1229 RIDGE AVENUE.
With my enlarged facilities, I am now prepared to supply promptly all orders in city or country.
2 4 thstu3rp E. S. HARLEY

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS DESIRING THE BEST Publications, send to J. C. GARRIGUES & CO., at the Sabbath School Emporium, 609 ARCH Street. 12 14 tuthstu3m

DRY GOODS.

SHEPPARD,
VAN HARLINGEN
& ARRISON
ARE OFFERING
Extraordinary Bargains
IN
Table Cloths, Napkins, Doylies, Table Linens, Towels, Towelings, Etc.
ALSO,
French, Belgian, Barnsley, Scotch and Irish Sheeting, and Pillow-Case Linens.
4-4 FRENCH AND RICHARDSON'S IRISH LINENS, in fine, medium, and heavy makes of all grades for general family and ladies' use.
ALSO,
EMBROIDERED PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, QUILTS, AND COUNTERPANES.
ALSO,
VERY RICH, NEW AND ELEGANT LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, WINDOW SHADES, ETC. ETC.
ALSO,
NEW WELTS, PIQUES, WHITE GOODS, AND STAPLE EMBROIDERIES OF NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES, THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT WE HAVE EVER OFFERED; PRINTED PERCALES, New and Elegant Patterns, Fast Colors.
ALL THE BEST MAKES OF DOMESTIC MUSLINS AND SHEETINGS at WHOLESALE PRICES. SPECIAL ATTENTION IS INVITED TO A NEW MAKE OF HEAVY MUSLIN, WHICH FOR MANY PURPOSES IN THE FAMILY WILL BE FOUND VERY VALUABLE. MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR OUR TRADE.
No. 1008 CHESNUT Street,
2 12 stuth12rp PHILADELPHIA.

1870.
SPECIALTIES
AT
"THORNLEY'S,"
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
WE OFFER IMMENSE BARGAINS IN
BLACK SILKS.
Good Black Silks for $1·50.
Rich Gro Grain Black Silks at $1·62.
Heavy Gro Grain Black Silks at $1·75.
Very Rich and Heavy Gro Grain at $2.
Magnificent Quality for $2·25, $2·50, and $3.
The very best for $3·25, $3·50, and $4.
Blues, Greens, Browns, Modes, Queen's Greys, etc., for $2.
Paisley and Broche Shawls,
REDUCED TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.
A fresh importation of BAJOU'S KID GLOVES.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
CORNER OF
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,
2 3 thstu5 PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
CONTINUATION OF SALE.
Balance of Stock remaining on hand will be sold at Retail. The whole of the stock is now on the first floor. Real Bargains may be expected.
STORE NOW OPEN.
Business Horse, Mirrors, about 70 Walnut Frames with Glasses in for hanging in Hotels, and many articles suitable for Cloak manufacturers, Wax Figures, Etc. 2 12 2tsf

STEEL-COLORED NEW SPRING POPLINS.
PEARL-COLORED POPLINS.
MODE-COLORED POPLINS.
NEW GREEN POPLINS.
NEW BLUE POPLINS.
EYRE & LANDELL,
2 12 stuth 3m FOURTH AND ARCH.

THE NEW SHADE OF BLUE AND GREEN SILKS.
NEW SPRING POULT DE SOIES.
NEW SPRING STRIPE SILKS.
NEW STOCK OF BLACK SILKS.
NEW STOCK PAISLEY SHAWLS.
EYRE & LANDELL,
2 12 stuth 3m FOURTH AND ARCH.

MRS. R. DILLON, NO. 323 AND 331 SOUTH Street, has a large assortment of fine Millinery for Ladies and Misses, Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 1 4 tf

ZEPHYRS AND GERMANTOWN WOOLS, Stocking Yarns of all kinds; Tidy, Crochet, and Mending Cotton, wholesale and retail, at Factory, No. 1024 LOMBARD Street. 11 25 3rp

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.
GAY'S CHINA PALACE
Has the most complete assortment of
China, Glass and Queensware
To be found in this city.
All the foreign goods are imported direct from the manufacturers, and are offered to the consumer below jobbing rates.
Goods to go out of the city packed and delivered to transportation office free of charge, and insured against breakage to destination. [1 27 thstu1mrp
No. 1022 CHESNUT Street,

BOOTS AND SHOES.
WINTER
BOOTS AND SHOES
FOR GENTLEMEN.
BARTLETT,
No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
1 13 thstu3t ABOVE CHESNUT.

MINERAL WATER.
"ALLEGHENY MINERAL WATER,"
VIRGINIA.
The undersigned, agents for the water of the above Springs, have a constant supply on hand.
For price and circulars apply to
MITCHELL & ALLEN,
2 10 thstu 1mrp No. 214 S. FRONT Street.

A MOSS ROSE.

Was It a Ghost?

A correspondent sends us the following, which he assures us is a true story:—

"The writer of this brief article is personally cognizant of the fact that the celebrated Jules Janin has borne the highest testimony to the astute discrimination, philosophical attainments, and general education of a certain German lady now residing in this city. 'Astute discrimination' and 'philosophical attainments' are emphasized here, or intended to be so, because the story about to be related on the authority of this lady, and in which she appears to have played a prominent part, is so strange and incredible that it has been deemed necessary to refer to her clearness of perception and her logical turn of mind to establish the respectability of her evidence in the premises.

"Before leaving Berlin, her native city, about eight years ago, she became the intimate friend and companion of a certain Miss Alice G——, a very beautiful young girl, who, among her other accomplishments, was noted for her music and embroidery. Circumstances so ordered it that these two ladies travelled together through the greater part of Germany, France, and Italy with the mother of Alice, who was a wealthy invalid. While sojourning in the vicinity of the Lake of Como, Alice, at the instance of her friend, began a piece of embroidery, intended to represent a basket of flowers, the central feature of which was to be a 'full-blown moss rose filled with crimson,' as Alexander Smith has it. Gradually the canvas became almost odorous, as bud after bud seemed to open to the sunbeam of her needle as it glinted through the pink and pearly dawn of her fingers. Already had bunches of leaves fallen with careless grace over the verge of the exquisitely-wrought wicker-work; some rich in that brown, intellectual tinge so dear to Wouvermans, and others bright with all the emerald loveliness of spring.

"During the progress of this delightful bouquet, and whenever the fair embroiderer sat down to it, she invariably began to sing some portion of that unrivalled cavatina, 'Robert toi que j'aime'—a circumstance to which her attention had been called frequently, but which she as constantly treated with a light-hearted laugh. In this way matters sped until the whole basket was filled, save a vacant spot in the midst of the clustering flowers, yet to be occupied by their flushed queen. At this juncture the mother of Alice was suddenly recalled to Germany; and, both the ladies accompanying her, the embroidery needle was, of course, laid aside for the time being. This was a source of some little disappointment to one of the party at least, as the piece of needlework was intended as a souvenir for the lady first mentioned in this little history, and as she was most desirous of possessing it completed to the very last touch. Seeing that some time could not but elapse, however, before the work could be finished, she took charge of the canvas, humorously exacting a promise from Alice that, whether dead or alive, she should add the central and crowning flower to the group—which promise was as jocosely, but quite as explicitly, given; and that, too, on the very last day of December, 1860. Through some family complications, not necessary to explain here, the party broke up on arriving at Paris, Alice and her friend meeting no more; the latter having shortly afterwards sailed for America, reaching this city, where, as already intimated, she now resides.

"From the moment of her landing here, and up to within the last couple of months, she corresponded regularly with her friend, who, although no longer a girl, was still unmarried, notwithstanding the ripeness and fascination of her beauty. In the letters that passed between them, occasional mention was made of the unfinished embroidery; when Alice always jocularly renewed her pledge to finish the moss rose, whether dead or alive. So beautiful was the basket of flowers in even its incomplete condition, it was the practice of its fair and intellectual custodian to exhibit it, at times, to such of her friends as she deemed judges of such things; while it was her custom, every New Year's eve before retiring to rest, to place the embroidery-frame before her, on which the canvas still lay stretched, for the purpose of communing in spirit with the loved one beneath whose fingers it first began to glow.

"In this way time stole steadily on, until the night of the 31st of December last, when this frame was again brought from its hiding-place, and shown to a lady and gentleman who happened to drop in on its owner. After their departure she who had prized it so dearly placed it in a small parlor adjoining her bedchamber, where, after dwelling with tearful eyes upon the happy scenes it awakened, she suddenly formed the resolution of adding the missing flower herself; and to this end, as she was an accomplished embroiderer, she laid out all her colors on the table, determined to commence the work on the following morning. Full of this resolve, she sought her bed, where she was soon asleep.

"How long she had remained in this state of unconsciousness she was unable to say; but when she again became aware of her existence, she was both surprised and alarmed to discover that the apartment in which the embroidery frame stood was filled with a pale, greenish light, and, more inexplicable still, it was occupied by some one who was humming an air that was familiar to her. As her senses became more collected, her heart stood still! There could be no mistaking the voice! It was that of Alice! and the song was, 'Robert toi que j'aime!' Slowly but surely a great fear overshadowed her, until she was totally paralyzed. In vain she attempted to cry out! She could neither speak nor move, so completely was she overpowered; and had not a merciful unconsciousness again taken possession of her, she entertains the idea that her life would have been the forfeit.

"It was long after daylight before the spell which had seized upon her was broken; and when, after a hasty toilet, she appeared in the breakfast-room, her pale and agitated countenance bespoke at once that she was ill at ease. A foreign letter in a mourning envelope lay beside her plate. With trembling hand she broke the seal. Alice G—— was dead! She hastened up stairs and sat down at the table where, on the previous night, she had arranged all her embroidery materials. It appeared to her as though they had been slightly disturbed. She glanced furtively towards the embroidery frame. The moss rose was added to the basket of flowers!

"It has, without effect, been suggested to this lady that she had herself, while in some abnormal condition, finished the embroidery, and that the arrival of the letter was but a strange coincidence. To all such arguments she turns a deaf ear; averring that she was perfectly conscious of her position while she was listening to the cavatina from *Robert;* and that, were she to receive the wealth of India for working a rose like the one in question, she should never be able to perform the task. In this way she shakes the incredulity of those who know her; although some are not to be convinced that the very singular affair is incapable of being explained on natural principles.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Venetian Glass Factories.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

A recent visit to Salviati's glass factories on the Grand Canal, Venice, and in the island of Murano, may furnish some interesting notes. The commissions which have latterly come in are so numerous that the premises are now undergoing enlargement. For the Khedive are being made Oriental lamps after the pattern of the ancient lamp in the Slade collection at the British Museum. In what part of the East the old lamps which we have seen in the mosques of Cairo were made is a matter of doubt; but the fact that they can be reproduced by the glass-workers of Murano is an interesting corroboration of the reputed interchange in arts and manufactures subsisting in former times between Venice and the empire of Byzantium. These modern replicas are in form, color, and texture all but identical with the originals. The chief difficulty in the reproduction has arisen in the furnace; a considerable percentage come out cracked or distorted in form. Messrs. Salviati are also still occupied upon the restoration of the mosaics in St. Mark's; but the Government is tardy in the supply of funds, and so these reparations, like other public works in Italy, suffer from starvation and delay. It is further to be regretted that the designs for the new mosaics in St. Mark's are flaunting and florid in style. The Salviati workshops show signs of important commissions from England; thus upon the walls or hanging from the ceiling are cartoons for figures set up in Kensington Museum, designs for the decoration of the Wolsey Chapel, also for a chapel at Oxford, likewise the sketch for the reredos in Westminster Abbey. Other mosaics of sacred subjects have been ordered for Protestant churches in England, and a clergyman has recently purchased a reduced copy of the grand figure of Christ in the apse of St. Mark's. It is said that the new mosaics put up in St. Mark's are so nearly identical with the old that a commission, appointed by the Venetian Academy to report on the quality of the work, were compelled to consult the custode as to which of the figures had been restored. A reduced but more highly wrought copy of the reredos at Westminster has been made for the exhibition of ecclesiastical art at Rome, partly for the purpose of proving that Venetian mosaics are not necessarily large and coarse, but may when desired be rendered just as minute in detail and delicate in execution as the rival manufactures in the Vatican and at St. Petersburg. Salviati, indeed, professes to be able with equal ease to decorate either a cathedral cupola or a lady's bracelet. It is evident that the quality and diversity of the work must depend in some degree on the colors at command. The number of tints in use at the Pope's factory is estimated at 10,000, while the number at Salviati's is put down at 15,000. These statements are not so important as they appear, inasmuch as the possible modifications in the intensity of existing colors have scarcely any limit but in the economy of manufacture; it were easy to multiply tints to infinity. More to the purpose than varying a shade by the admixture of existing tones would be the discovery of some new color or process. With the materials, however, already at command, it seems possible to gain whatever effect may be desired. The gold tesseræ, which, after the ancient method, are protected by a film of glass, we observe are modulated in tones, varying from bright yellow as of gold in sunshine, to deep brown as of copper in shade: thus gold backgrounds and gilt draperies admit of modulations, as in the brilliant but well-toned harmonies of the finest examples at Torcello and Ravenna. Silver is more difficult of management than gold, and consequently more costly. The price of a finished mosaic varies, according to the delicacy of manipulation, from £1 to £5 per square foot; the last is about the rate paid for the Munich windows put up in St. Paul's, and even that price is less than the cost of the frescoes in the Houses of Parliament. Painting, however, is an art, whereas mosaic is only an art manufacture, and as to the prices of pure art, we may mention that a certain member of the old Water Color Society is supposed to get 10s. per square inch of surface, which is more than £70 per square foot. We have only to add that Messrs. Salviati take laudable interest in the art education of their workmen. The Italians are born with a facility of haud which, in the manipulation of molten glass, gives them an advantage over other peoples; but in the fallen state of the country their natural talents have lacked training. The men employed by Salviata are encouraged to attend the drawing classes in the adjacent Academia della Belle Arte. They are directed also to study classic forms, Greek vases, and the best examples of Raphaelesque ornament. Thus it may be hoped that pure designs may take the place of the fantastic shapes which have been affected by the Venetian glass-blowers.

More About Diamonds.

If the Eastern monarchs wore diamonds about their persons, it was principally because they regarded them as talismans, as having magical properties; and the same belief was shared by all nations. Serapius ascribes to this gem the power of keeping at at a safe distance lemures, incubes, and succubos; and of making men courageous and magnanimous. It was also thought to nullify the attractive power of the magnet. The Indians believe that diamond-powder taken into the mouth causes the teeth to fall out; and that the stone acts as a preservative against lightning.

There is mention in history of a cloak of Charlemagne's, the clasp of which was formed by two diamonds; and in the inventory of the effects of the Duke of Anjou, in 1360 or 1368, a diamond cut into the form of a shield is amongst the list of valuables. It was not, however, until the time of a clever lapidary of the name of Hermon, in the beginning of the fifteenth century, that a glimpse was obtained of the real magnificence of the diamond as an article of ornament; but it was reserved for Louis Van Berghem, forty years later, to discover the method of cutting the diamond into regular facets, thus revealing the jewel in its full beauty. He established a guild of diamond-cutters in Bruges, but his pupils, driven from this place by the intolerance of the priests, afterwards settled in Antwerp and Amsterdam. The latter town still has the repute of possessing the first diamond-cutting factory in the world. It was here, in the establishment of M. Coster, that the Koh-i-noor was recut in 1852.

The operation may more properly be described as grinding than cutting. The stone is applied to the surface of a flat iron plate, covered with oil and diamond-dust, and rotating with great velocity. The extreme nicety required in diamond-cutting may be imagined when it is remembered that multitudes of these gems are so small that it takes one thousand to weigh a single carat.

The origin of the carat—four grains Troy weight—is from the Arabic word "Knara," the name of the seed of a pod-bearing plant. These seeds are uniformly of the same gravity, and were used for weighing against gold-dust. The weight was adopted in Hindostan, and thence all over the world.

The rage for the possession of these precious stones so much increased after the revelation of their extreme beauty by Van Berghem, that Paris alone, in the time of the Cardinal Mazarin—who was a great diamond fancier—supported seventy-five diamond cutters. In England also were several renowned lapidaries, whose work was so perfect that even now the diamonds called "Old English" are much prized. The art, however, in this country has declined.

In the Middle Ages extravagant use was made of diamonds as well as of other precious stones. The descriptions of some of the state dresses worn in those days appear almost fabulous. Take the dress worn by Queen Mary on the occasion of her marriage with Philip the Second of Spain, for instance. It was made in the French style.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES

On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES

On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1869.

$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950·00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	102,000·00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,450·00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
246,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900·00
$1,231,400 Par. Market value, $1,255,270·00 Cost, $1,215,622·27.	
Real Estate	36,000·00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	323,700·75
Balances due at Agencies:—	
Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097·95
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740·20
Cash in Bank $168,318·88	
Cash in Drawer 972·26	169,291·14
	$1,852,100·04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
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Theophilus Paulding,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
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Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
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Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvain,
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THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 1 1

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL	$500,000·00
ASSETS	2,783,581·00
Losses paid since organization	23,000,000·00
Receipts of Premiums, '68	1,991,837·45
Interest from investments, 1869	114,696·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869, Jan. 1, 1870	1,035,386·64

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450·00
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,846·00
Railroad, Bank, and Canal Stocks	55,726·00
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620·00
Loans on Collateral Security	32,558·00
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	321,944·00
Accrued Interest	20,357·00
Premiums in course of transmission	85,196·00
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900·00
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000·00
	$2,783,581·00

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Wain,	Chas. W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
Geo. L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

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CHARLES PLATT, Vice-Pres't.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 2 10 §

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 805 BROADWAY, corner of Eleventh Street, New York.

CASH CAPITAL $150,000
$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.

PHILADELPHIA REFERENCES.

Thomas T. Tasker,	John M. Maris,	J. B. Lippincott,
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John A. Wright,	S. Morris Wain,	James Hunter,
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Organized April, 1868. 375 Policies issued first six months; over 2000 in the twelve months following.
All forms of Policies issued on most favorable terms.
Special advantages offered to Clergymen.
A few good agents wanted in city or country. Apply to
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware,
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
SAMUEL POWERS, Special Agent. 4 16§

GREAT WESTERN Mutual Life Insurance Co.

OF NEW YORK.

EDWIN E. SIMPSON, MANAGER,

No. 512 WALNUT St., Philada.

All the good, equitable and liberal features of the best Life Insurance Companies are guaranteed to the policy holders of this Company. [1 22 stuthâm
Liberal arrangements made with competent agents.

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LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
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INSURANCE.

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372·13

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,058,328·70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843·43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,789·12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
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Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
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STRICTLY MUTUAL.

Provident Life and Trust Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.
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The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 1 27§

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, $200,000.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

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THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.

No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandize generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell.
Daniel Haddock, Jr.,	

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30§

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

CASH Capital (paid up in full) $200,000·00
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870 $524,365·15

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
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The instruction is by lectures, moot courts, exercises in written and oral discussion of legal subjects, and preparation of pleadings.

The library is one of the most complete in the United States, and in some departments unequalled; it now comprises about 16,000 volumes, and additions are constantly being made.

The fees are $50 per term, and $25 for one-half or any smaller fraction of a term. No extra charges.

For admission to the school, catalogues, circulars, or any information, address
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Special attention given to Practical Mathematics, Surveying, Civil Engineering, etc.
A first-class Primary Department. [1 19 1m
Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut street.

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Books are now open for the reception of new students for the Spring Quarter. Early application will secure choice of hours. 2 11 1m

MISS SUSAN GALTON BEGS TO ANnounce that she will give instruction in SINGING AND PIANO.

Term beginning March 1.
Address, care W. H. Boner & Co., No. 1102 CHESNUT Street. 1 28 4w*

THE SECOND SESSION OF THE academic year of the STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, a select family boarding school for boys, South Amboy, N. J., will commence on February 1, 1870.
1 22 1m* J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M., Principal.

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PATENT NON-CONDUCTOR

Harris' Fire-Proof, Heat-Retaining Covering for Marine and Stationary Boilers, Heaters, Steam Pipes, and Cylinders.

This invaluable material is far superior to any other covering that has been heretofore used. It can be applied by the parties themselves, and removed, if necessary, for repairs to boilers, pipes, etc., and replaced without in the least detracting from its efficiency.

Sections applied free of charge to test its merits.

Its advantages over hair felt and the cements heretofore used show at once. All orders left with

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PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

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PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
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PAPER HANGINGS.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1624 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 507 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 8§4

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, January 10, 1870.

Sealed Proposals will be received until 3 P. M. on the 1st day of MARCH, 1870, for furnishing all the "Stamped Envelopes" and "Newspaper Wrappers" which this Department may require during a period of four years, commencing 1st of July, 1870, viz.:—

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1. Note size, 2¾ by 4¼ inches, of white paper.

No. 2. Ordinary letter size, 3 1-16 by 5⅛ inches, of white, buff, canary, or cream-colored paper, or in such proportion of either as may be required.

No. 3. Full letter size (ungummed on flap, for circulars), 3¾ by 5½ inches, of the same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 4. Full letter size, 3¾ by 5¾ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 5. Extra letter size (ungummed on flap, for circulars), 3¾ by 6¼ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 6. Extra letter size, 3¾ by 6¾ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 7. Official size, 3¾ by 8¾ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 8. Extra official size, 4¼ by 9¾ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS,

6¾ by 9¾ inches, of buff or manilla paper.

All the above envelopes and wrappers to be embossed with postage stamps of such denominations, styles, and colors, and to bear such printing on the face, and to be made in the most thorough manner, of paper of approved quality, manufactured specially for the purpose, with such water marks or other devices to prevent imitation as the Postmaster-General may direct.

The envelopes to be thoroughly and perfectly gummed, the gumming on the flap of each (except for circulars) to be put on not less than half an inch in width the entire length. The wrappers to be gummed not less than three-fourths of an inch in width across the end.

All envelopes and wrappers must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, each to contain not less than two hundred and fifty of the letter or extra letter size, and one hundred each of the official or extra official size, separately. The newspaper wrappers to be packed in boxes to contain not less than two hundred and fifty each. The boxes are to be wrapped and sealed, or securely fastened in strong manilla paper, so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to postmasters. When two thousand or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a postmaster, the straw or pasteboard boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron, and addressed; but when less than two thousand are required, proper labels of direction, to be furnished by an agent of the Department, must be placed upon each package by the contractor. Wooden cases, containing envelopes or wrappers to be transported by water routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing. The whole to be done under the inspection and direction of an agent of the Department.

The envelopes and wrappers must be furnished and delivered with all reasonable despatch, complete in all respects, ready for use, and in such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., or at the office of an agent duly authorized to inspect and receive the same; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster-General, and the cost of delivering as well as all expense of packing, addressing, labeling, and water-proofing, to be paid by the contractor.

Bidders are notified that the Department will require, as a condition of the contract, that the envelopes and wrappers shall be manufactured and stored in such manner as to ensure security against loss by fire or theft. The manufactory must at all times be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department, who will require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed.

The dies for embossing the postage stamps on the envelopes and wrappers are to be executed to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General, in the best style, and they are to be provided, renewed, and kept in order at the expense of the contractor. The department reserves the right of requiring new dies for any stamps, or denominations of stamps not now used, and any changes of dies or colors shall be made without extra charge.

Specimens of the stamped envelopes and wrappers now in use may be seen at any of the principal post offices, but these specimens are not to be regarded as the style and quality fixed by the department as a standard for the new contract; bidders are therefore invited to submit samples of other and different qualities and styles, including the paper proposed as well as the manufactured envelopes, wrappers, and boxes, and make their bids accordingly.

The contract will be awarded to the bidder whose proposal, although it be not the lowest, is considered most advantageous to the Department, taking into account the prices, quality of the samples, workmanship, and the sufficiency and ability of the bidder to manufacture and deliver the envelopes and wrappers in accordance with the terms of this advertisement; and no proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a sufficient and satisfactory guarantee. The Postmaster-General also reserves the right to reject any and all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Government require it.

Before closing a contract the successful bidder may be required to prepare new dies, and submit impressions thereof. THE USE OF THE PRESENT DIES MAY OR MAY NOT BE CONTINUED.

Bonds, with approved and sufficient sureties, in the sum of $200,000, will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, as required by the seventeenth section of the act of Congress, approved the 26th of August, 1842, and payments under said contract will be made quarterly, after proper adjustment of accounts.

The Postmaster-General reserves to himself the right to annul the contract whenever the same, or any part thereof, is offered for sale for the purpose of speculation; and under no circumstances will a transfer of the contract be allowed or sanctioned to any party who shall be, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, less able to fulfill the conditions thereof than the original contractor. The right is also reserved to annul the contract for a failure to perform faithfully any of its stipulations.

The number of envelopes of different sizes, and of wrappers issued to Postmasters during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1869, was as follows, viz.:—

No. 1. Note size—1,114,000.
No. 2. Ordinary letter size; (not heretofore used).—4,156,000.
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Bids should be securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Stamped Envelopes and Wrappers," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
1 11 eod&M1 Postmaster General.

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Successors to JAMES & LEE,

No. 11 North SECOND Street,

Sign of the Golden Lamb,

Are now closing out their entire stock of

Winter Goods,

Consisting of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, etc., of the best makes and finest texture, which they are selling far below importers' prices, preparatory to the reception of their SPRING STOCK OF GOODS. 3 28 mws

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
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LORILLARD STEAMSHIP LINE FOR

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RUNNING REGULARLY EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT NOON, would call attention of shippers to this

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Great Reduction of Rates.

On opening of Spring Navigation the steamers of this line will run DAILY, at 5 cents per 100 lbs., 2 cents per foot, or ⅛ cent per gallon, ship's option.

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N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. etc. 2 26§

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Baltimore, Saturday, Feb. 19, at 8 A. M.
City of New York, via Halifax, Tuesday, Feb. 22, 10 A. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, Feb. 26, at 1 P. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, March 5, 8 A. M.
City of Boston, via Halifax, Tuesday, March 8, at 10 A. M.

And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

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FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	20

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
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These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1 27§ No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.—STEAM BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

THE SCREW STEAMERS OF THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD run regularly between New York, Bremen, and Southampton, carrying the United States, English, and Continental mails.

FROM BREMEN.....EVERY SATURDAY

Dead-heads of the Navy.

Some striking facts illustrating the marked tendency towards the multiplication of high offices, and the increase of rank and pay in the public service, are afforded by a comparison of the Navy Register for 1860 with the same document for 1869, recently issued. Now that the question of relieving the Treasury by stopping the drafts upon it of a large number of army officers of high and low degree, whose services the country can well dispense with, is agitated, an inquiry into the number and rank of officers in the navy is especially pertinent. The navy has been always fortunate in getting through Congress the legislation it has desired. The knowledge of naval affairs possessed by Congressmen has usually been limited to what they could pick up in a junketing excursion in an admiral's yacht or a visit to the Navy Yard and a lunch at the house of the commandant, so that it has been easy for officials to gain credence for their plausible showings of the necessity for more officers and higher rank. The result has been that the navy got itself loaded with rank during the war entirely disproportionate to its size and duties, and has kept what it got then ever since, there having been no reduction in the high grades when hundreds of vessels were sold or laid up to put the service upon a peace footing.

In 1860, the highest officer in the navy was the senior captain. The title of Commodore was usually given by courtesy to an officer commanding a squadron, but there was no such rank provided for by law. Now there appear upon the list the names of one admiral, one vice-admiral, ten rear-admirals, and twenty-five commodores, and on the retired and reserved list eighteen rear-admirals and fifty-two commodores. These "retired and reserved" officers are by no means contented with their half pay. On the contrary, some sort of duty has been found for fourteen of the admirals and twelve of the commodores, by which they are] enabled to draw full pay, so that there are in fact twenty-four rear-admirals and thirty-seven commodores in service. The admiral has assimilated rank with the general of the army, the vice-admiral with the lieutenant-general, rear-admirals with major-generals, and commodores with brigadier-generals. There are, therefore, in service in the navy, thirty-six officers ranking with general officers of the army, which, estimating the whole naval force at ten thousand men, gives one such officer to every one hundred and fifty-eight men. In the army the proportion of general officers to men is about one to twelve hundred, and the whole number of general officers is but twenty-three. The only proper duty for an admiral is to command a fleet, and for a commodore to command a squadron or an important navy yard where a number of vessels are under his orders. In order to make an apparent necessity, however, for more commodores, a section of a law was passed in 1862 which states that vessels of the first-class should be commanded by commodores as far as practicable, the force of which is shown by the fact that the Navy Register for 1869 reports only two commodores as commanding ships.

The inquiry naturally arises, upon what duty are these 63 admirals and commodores engaged, and is there any necessity of keeping so large a number of officers in service in grades which did not exist ten years ago? An examination of the "Register" for 1869 shows that at the date it was issued the Vice-Admiral was acting as Superintendent of the Naval Academy, a duty performed by a captain in 1860. Six Rear-Admirals are reported as commanding fleets, three commanding navy yards, five acting as port-admirals at New York, Philadelphia, and other cities, a position for which we fail to find authority either in law or precedent, and the duties of which it is [not easy to ascertain; one is chief of a bureau in the Navy Department at Washington, having under his command six clerks, a messenger, and a laborer; one is chairman of the Light House Board; five are reported as on "special duty" at Washington, though what important naval duty there is to be done in Washington requiring the services of five admirals in addition to the great number of officers regularly employed in the department and at the yard is not easy to surmise; one is governor of an asylum, and is commanding Sackett's Harbor, New York, where there is an old wooden ship which has been on the stocks since the war of 1812, and is likely to remain on the stocks until she rots, and which constitutes the only semblance of a naval force the Government possesses on Lake Ontario.

Only 3 of the 37 commodores are at sea, or doing any duty on shipboard. They fill a great variety of comfortable positions on shore. "Special duty" serves for a large number of them, as with the admirals, and others are chiefs of bureaus composed of three or four clerks, inspectors of a few lighthouses, which they visit three or four times a year, members of ordnance boards, or commanding navy yards or rendezvous. Of the 50 captains on the active list only 11 are reported as commanding ships, or being at sea in any capacity, and of the 90 commanders only 32 appear to be serving on shipboard. In fact, there are not enough ships for these officers to command; but 60 vessels of all classes are reported as in use, and of these at least a dozen are tugs stationed at the various navy yards.

The usual argument in defense of maintaining so large a force of officers in the navy is that it is necessary to keep a double force in order to relieve once in three years the officers serving at sea—that is, that three years' sea-service entitles an officer to three years on shore, either doing nothing or attached to some navy yard or bureau. It is, no doubt, proper that an officer, after long service on a foreign station, should have leave to return to visit his friends; but there is no good reason why a man who has been given a special and costly education by the Government to fit him for the duties of a naval officer should spend the greater portion of his time on land in the performance of duties often purely civil, and in many cases little more than clerical in their character. Nor would it seem that cruising in the Mediterranean from Marseilles to Genoa, Malta, Smyrna, and Gibraltar, or lying in the harbors of Valparaiso or Rio Janeiro, with plenty of shore-leave, balls, picnics, and excursions, is duty so arduous that three years of it unfits an officer for going to sea for an equal length of time. But this abuse goes much further than keeping twice the number of officers required for the squadrons in service, for it appears that only one-fourth of the admirals, one-twelfth of the commodores, one-fifth of the captains, and one-third of the commanders are at sea. So that the vast majority of the officers of high rank in the navy are comfortably quartered on shore with duties that can only by courtesy be termed nautical.

We commend these facts to the attention of the two Naval Committees of Congress, with the suggestion that a little of their time might be spent in an inquiry as to whether the country cannot dispense with the services of a considerable number of naval officers who seem to make but a poor return for the large salaries they receive.—*Correspondence of the New York Tribune.*

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PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

AFTER 8 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M
Paoli Accommodat'n..10:30 A. M., 1:10 and	6:00 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	11:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9:45 P. M.
Accommodation	12:11 A. M.
Pacific Express	12:00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock

Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6:30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8:20 A. M., 3:40 and	6:25 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Fast Line	9:40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:55 P. M.
Erie Express	12:55 P. M.
Southern Express	7:00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	7:00 P. M.
Pacific Express	4:25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:50 P. M.

For further information, apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all regular station Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:30 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, November 1, 1869, Trains will leave as follows, stopping at all Stations on Philadelphia, Baltimore Central, and Chester Creek Railroads:—

Leave PHILADELPHIA for PORT DEPOSIT from Depot of Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, corner Broad and Washington avenue, at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia for Oxford at 9:30 A. M.

Leave PORT DEPOSIT for PHILADELPHIA at 6:40 A. M., 9:25 A. M., and 2:25 P. M.

On Saturday the 2:25 P. M. train will leave at 4:30 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
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READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, December 20, 1869.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:25 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:40 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 2:30 and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 12:45 and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8:05 A.M. and 12:45 M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mt. Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7:00 and 11:00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:45 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5:35 A. M., and 12:20 noon, passing Reading at 7:20 A. M., and 2:00 P. M., arriving at New York 12:05 noon, and 6:35 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:00 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8:55 A. M. and 3:20 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 7:30 A. M. and 3:40 P. M., from Brookside at 4:00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:15 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $50 50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:25 A. M., 12:30 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:45 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:40 P. M., 6:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6:25 A. M., 8:00 A. M., 7:45 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:20 P. M., and 6:55 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7:45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8:30 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7:35 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 10 6 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 15, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9:35 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7:40 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	8:20 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11:40 A. M.
" " Williamsport	2:00 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	10:00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	7:50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6:00 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7:20 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	8:40 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9:25 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6:20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	4:00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	3:30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	12:45 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	8:00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9:45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6:20 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12:20 A. M.
" " Harrisburg	5:20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9:20 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom... $2 25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail... 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3 00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 9 A. M. and 9 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 3 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10:45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 3:30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9:30 and 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3 25.

At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Manch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2:15 and 6:30 P. M. for Lamberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5 P. M., for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4:05, 4:35, 5, 5¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9:20, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 6:35, 7¾, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 10:20, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:50, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9:20, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3¾, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7¾, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8:05, 10:05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5:40, 6:25, 7, 7¾, 8:50, and 11 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 6¼, 8, and 9¾ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 4 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2¾, 4, and 7¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5¾, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7¾, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8:05, 10:05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 6:55, 7¾, 8:10, 9:20, and 11¾ A. M., 2, 3¾, 5, 6¾, 8:30, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2¾, 4, and 7¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7¾ A. M., 1¾, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 7¾ A. M., 4¾ P. M.

Leave Plymouth, 6¾ A. M., 4¾ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect November 22, 1869.

Fourteen daily trains leave Passenger Depot, corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 8:00 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

PENNA. HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Annual Meeting and Election of Officers.

The annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Historical Society was lie at their rooms, Sixth and Adelphi streets, last evening.

The Secretary reported that during the month past there had been presented to the society, books, 106; pamphlets, 181; manuscripts, 9; museum department, 10 articles; engravings, 61; making a total of 367. Amongst the articles contributed to the museum was a pitcher which had belonged to the A. Y. M. Lodge No. 72. It is covered with the insignia of the Order, and on one side are the following verses:—

"The world's in pain
Our secrets to gain,
But still let them wonder and gaze on;
For they ne'er can divine
The word or the sign
Of a Free and Accepted Mason."

Also a small painting, by Major Andre, of Revolutionary notoriety.

On motion, the following resolutions were read and adopted:—

Whereas, A history of the Pennsylvania volunteers who served during the late war is now being prepared by Samuel P. Bates, Esq., State Historian; and

Whereas, In consequence of the failure of the small appropriation devoted to the purpose by the State Legislature to meet the necessary expenses, a discontinuance of the work is threatened; therefore

Resolved, That the Historical Society of Pennsylvania desires respectfully to call the attention of the members of the Legislature to this most important subject, and urges upon them the necessity, for future historical researches, of preserving in an official form the record of Pennsylvania volunteers.

Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary is hereby requested to furnish copies of this resolution to both branches of the State Legislature.

An election for officers was then held, with the following result:—

President—John William Wallace.
Vice-Presidents—Benjamin H. Coates, Horatio G. Jones, Aubrey H. Smith, James L. Claghorn.
Treasurer—J. Edward Carpenter.
Corresponding Secretary—James R. Snowden.
Recording Secretary—Samuel L. Smedley.
Librarian—James Shrigley.
Trustees—John Jordan, Jr., Aubrey H. Smith, William Strong.
Trustees of the Building Fund—John Welsh, S. Morris Waln, Clarence H. Clark.

It was then announced that at the next meeting William J. Canby will read an essay upon the American flag.

Upon motion the meeting then adjourned.

A DOUBLE DEATH.

The Disastrous Effects of Coal Gas—Two Young Men from This City Suffocated at Gloucester.

The beautiful and peaceful little city of Gloucester, N. J., has just been made the scene of a calamity as unexpected as it is deplorable. It seems that some days ago a family residing in this city, named McGiff, rented a new five-roomed house in Gloucester, and on Saturday last commenced moving, one load of furniture being sent down. On Saturday night one of the family, a young man about twenty-two years of age, named John, followed after, in order that he might keep guard over the property and also help to arrange it before the arrival of the rest. He was accompanied by a friend, whose name is not now ascertainable, of nearly the same age. They were seen by some of the neighbors as late as 10 o'clock P. M., after which time they were never seen alive. The family here, wondering at John's non-return, yesterday despatched one of his brothers to ascertain the cause of his remaining away so long. On reaching the house he found the shutters securely closed and the doors all barred. Procuring assistance, he forced open one of the latter, and entering, met a scene as horrible as it was heartrending. Stretched upon a mattress upon the floor lay the bodies of the two young men cold in death and discolored almost beyond recognition. In one corner stood a table and some dirty dishes, the remaining traces of their last supper, and in another portion of the room stood the instrument of destruction—a small stove half filled with ashes and unconsumed coals. From the surroundings it was evident that the young men had retired on Saturday night, and leaving a coal fire burning, made no provision for the escape of the gas evolved therefrom. Every avenue of escape was closed, and, as if to aid their own destruction, the door of the stove was left open and the damper in the pipe shut, thus throwing the whole of the poison into the room.

The city authorities were at once notified, and in the absence of the Coroner an inquest was held by Mayor Collins, assisted by Dr. Black. The latter made a thorough examination, and gave it as his opinion that the deceased had been dead some thirty-two hours. Nothing further could be done than the rendering of the verdict: "Death from the inhalation of coal gas."

MASONIC.

Knights Templar Presentation.

Sir Knight William B. Warne, of this city, has just been made the recipient of a handsome testimonial in the shape of a splendid set of Knights Templar regalia, consisting of an elaborately wrought sword, properly inscribed, a very handsome baldric and belt, chapeau, jewels, etc., the gift of the Calvary Commandery, of Providence, R. I., which were forwarded to Mr. Warne, accompanied by a neat note acknowledging the attentions received from him and thanking him for the generous knightly hospitality which did so much enhance the pleasure of their visit to this city on the occasion of the grand celebration of the semi-centennial anniversary of St. John's Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templar, on the 15th of June last.

COCK-FIGHTING.—The Agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals ascertaining that a cock-fight was to take place in a den on Sixth street, near the Kensington Reservoir, yesterday, secured the services of a posse of policemen and proceeded to the scene, where they succeeded in arresting Edward Devlin, Andrew McShane, Charles Dougherty, James Ledger, and John McMullen. The prisoners were taken before Alderman Kerr, when James Kilpatrick, an agent for the society, testified that information of an intended cock-fight having been left several days previously at the office of the company, measures were taken to arrest the principals, and upon a conference being had with the Mayor he detailed officers to make the arrests. Witness did not see the chickens fighting, but found feathers and blood in the pit, and other evidences of the fight. Edward Fitzpatrick and Henry Deveer testified to seeing the chickens fighting, and said that Devlin, who is an old man, was handling one of them. Sergeant Guyer, of the First district, testified to aiding in the arrest. The accused were held to bail to answer the charge.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—About 10 o'clock last P. M. Officers Lex and Verrill, of the Delaware Harbor Police force, whilst patrolling the neighborhood of Delaware avenue and Shippen street, heard a sudden splash, and rushing to the dock found a woman struggling in the water. They at once proceeded to her rescue, and after an immense amount of trouble succeeded in fishing her out, when she was found to be the wife of a respectable man named Bazeman, residing at Front and Shippen streets. The cause of her mishap was too much benzine.

JACOB SCHNIDER.—Jacob yesterday entered a beer saloon in the Twenty-seventh ward, for the purpose of obtaining a glass of lager, and whilst therein was asked by the proprietor to go out and get a $5 bill changed. Jacob took the bill and left. Not returning, an officer was sent after him, who marched him to Alderman Randall's office. The consequence was his committal to prison.

PAYMENT OF TAXES.—In consequence of the decision of the Supreme Court in the contested election cases, delivered yesterday, the office of the Receiver of Taxes will not be open until Monday, the 21st instant, Mr. Richard Peltz, the incumbent under the decision, requiring until then to prepare his books.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—A Teuton named Michael Sauerbacher, whilst walking along Catharine street, near Fourth, on Sunday last, had his pocket picked of $70.

ANOTHER HOMICIDE.

A Young Negro's Skull Fractured—Jealousy and Apple Dumplings.

Another chapter has been added to the book of crime. This time it is the killing of a young negro in a fit of jealousy. On Thursday last an "Apple Dumpling" party was given at the house of Weyross, Lombard street, above Tenth, north side, to which went a large crowd of our colored folks, including one John Tilman and Annie Miller.

All went merry until the early hours of morn, when the company dispersed, and sought their respective homes, John accompanying Annie to her residence, in Gulielma street, near Broad. Annie, it appears, has a man named William Atkinson, in whose heart the feelings of jealousy run rife, and on several occasions he has sworn that he would kill any one whom he found tampering with Annie's affections. Whether John was aware of these facts or not is not now known, but on his reaching Annie's house he was met by Atkinson, who immediately assaulted him, and striking him on the head with a pitcher fractured his skull.

The unfortunate man was conveyed to the Pennsylvania Hospital, where he lingered until this morning, when death ended his sufferings.

Tilman resided at No. 710 Lisle street, and was but 23 years of age. His assailant is now at large, but the police are actively searching after him. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-morrow.

$5000 WORTH OF SILKS.

Bold Robbery of a Dry Goods Establishment.

Some time this morning the wholesale and retail dry goods establishment of Messrs. Cooper & Conard, at the southeast corner of Ninth and Market streets, was entered by burglars and robbed of about 2000 yards of silk, valued at about $5000.

The thieves effected an entrance through an adjoining building on a little street in the rear to the roof, thence through a dormer window to the upper story. They then proceeded down stairs to the silk department on the first floor, where they made their selections. The goods were then taken up to the second story and thrown out of the window to confederates who were in waiting in the alley. Their work done, the rascals made their exit in the same way in which they entered. It is evident that the burglars were familiar not only with the store, but also with its different departments.

OPEN HOUSES.—This disease seems to be epidemic. Yesterday we were called upon to record the fact of several having been found open in the Second district, and to-day we are again called on to chronicle the finding open of the doors of seven houses in the Twelfth district, and five in the First.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—About noon yesterday an unknown child was knocked down and run over by a coal cart at Twenty-fourth and Vine streets, sustaining serious injuries. She was taken in charge by a kind-hearted neighbor.

SIGNED.—The Mayor this morning signed the bill approving the sureties of the officers recently declared elected by the decision of the Supreme Court.

TELEGRAPHS UNDERGROUND.

German Objections to Wires Overhead—Plan for Lines Underground.

The Cologne *Gazette*, writing upon the above interesting subject, says:—

The storm of the 17th of December, 1869, called general attention to the imperfections of the present system of constructing telegraphic lines. While the wires are above ground they are exposed to injury not only from violent gales of wind, but from innumerable other causes. They may be broken by a sudden change of temperature, and when a frost is severe they are often encased in a crust of ice so thick that they are unable to bear its weight. In the course of from ten to twenty years they are destroyed by rust. The expense of galvanizing them is very great, and it is almost impossible to subject them to the processes with such care as to leave no parts unprotected. The influence of damp frequently causes a loss of the current sufficient to disturb communication, or at least to endanger the exactness of the despatches. Lightning is sometimes attracted, and melts the wires or cleaves the posts. Besides this, it is advisable not to forward telegrams during a thunderstorm, as the life of the official may be endangered by his doing so.

Subterranean lines are exposed to none of these disadvantages. In 1867 several such cables, which had been buried for ten years and more, were carefully examined, and they were found to be in a state of perfect preservation. These considerations would render their general adoption advisable, but as they are far more expensive than those in general use on account of its being necessary to protect them from the influence of the earth by means of an isolating covering, it will be well to employ them at first only in those districts where several wires are required.

The *Gazette* proposes the following subterranean lines from Berlin:—One to Cologne, with branches to Coblentz, Mayence, and Frankfort-on-Main; one to Frankfort-on-the-Oder, with branches to Breslau, Posen, and Thorn; one via Stettin to Dirschau, with branches to Dantzic, and via Konigsburg to Insterburg; one to Dresden, with branches via Halle to Erfurt and Frankfort-on-Main; one to Hanover, with branches to Holland and Bremen; one to Hamburg and one to Stralsund. These lines would require 287½ German miles of seven, twenty-six German miles of four, and 172 German miles of three-wired cable.

The entire expense of constructing them would amount to 7,000,000 thalers, but the whole sum need not be laid out at once.

STARVED TO DEATH.

How a Man Lived Five Days on One Pound of Crackers—Then Died.

People will readily believe that destitution exists in this city, often to the extremest degrees, but few will credit the statement that there are many in the heart of this populous and philanthropic metropolis who every winter perish from actual starvation. In the regions of Water and Cherry streets and in the heart of the Sixth ward thousands now tenant damp, filthy and lousy cellars, unfit for habitation by the lowest hogs. One by one these people sink into nameless graves, and after a brief interval their places are filled by others. Thus these vile holes, which for humanity's sake should be instantly closed to human occupancy forever, become the established channels by which poor, sick, and suffering men, who have yet something to live for, pass into forgetfulness.

On the evening of Saturday, February 5, Inspectors Post and Ely, of the Board of Health, in searching for relapsing fever accidentally heard of a man who was lingering in extreme destitution at No. 410 Water street. They sought these premises and descended to the basement by a pair of dilapidated stairs. Once upon the landing of a dark, dreary, and filthy hovel, they rapped for admittance. There was no response. They rapped again and again, and yet all was stillness. For a quarter of an hour they kept up their endeavors to gain the interior, but without avail. Finally they used violence, and burst the door open, and stood "deep in the darkness peering." They grouped about blindly in search of the victim. They could not find him, and were about to give it up, when Dr. Ely stumbled against something which turned out to be the form of a man prostrated by starvation, and suffering at the same time from pneumonia. There was no furniture in the room—no comforts, no necessaries of existence, not even light was there; hardly life, but the clear shadows of impending death!

The apartment was small and was worse than the foulest sewer. The ceiling was several feet below the level of the sidewalk, and the floor was covered by stagnant water, emitting foul vapors. In such a place as this the poor, unfortunate man, going on towards sixty years of age, had lived for five days, slowly dying for want of nourishment. He subsisted during that time upon one pound of butter crackers, and was utterly unattended and uncared for. Inspectors Post and Ely secured his removal to Bellevue Hospital, and the end was next day death.—*N. Y. Herald this morning.*

THIRD EDITION

EUROPE.

The Policy of England in Withdrawing Troops from Canada—Montpensier and Prim—Spain Desires a Revision of the Slave-Search Treaty with England.

GENERAL NEWS.

Seizure of Illicit Distilleries—Naval Orders—Tariff on Sugar—St. Louis Liquor Dealers' Association.

FROM EUROPE.

The Canadian Question in the English Parliament.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The *Times*, this morning, in reviewing last evening's debates in Parliament, rejoices that the Government has adopted the idea so often advocated in the columns of the *Times*, viz.:—The withdrawal of the troops from Canada. The *Times* admits that Canada is only an English colony, liable to be invaded in case of war, yet peace is so assured that it is foolish to provide now for its rupture.

The weather is again fair, though cold.

Montpensier and Prim.

MADRID, Feb. 15.—The Duke of Montpensier has arrived here, and is already in intimate communication with General Prim. He has had long interviews both with Prim and Admiral Topete. These circumstances cause much comment.

Spain and the Slave Trade.

During the sessions of the Cortes, yesterday, the Government was interpellated as to the urgency of a revision of the treaty with England on the slave trade, slavery being now rejected by the national conscience, and right of search, which that treaty gave to England leading to vexatious interference with the Spanish share of the rich commerce with Africa.

Senor Silvela, Minister of State, replied that by the treaty England paid two millions of dollars for the right of search, so it was a fair bargain; but the Government would invite England to revise the treaty, as Spain would no longer countenance or allow the importation of negroes.

Russian Demand on Switzerland.

ZURICH, Feb. 15.—Russia has made a peremptory demand of the Swiss Government for the surrender of a certain felon, who took refuge in this country some time ago. As there is no treaty between Russia and Switzerland for extradition the Government will deliberate upon the matter.

Examination of the Paris Rioters.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—The persons arrested during the recent disorders have nearly all had their preliminary examinations. Thus far one hundred and four have been held to appear before the court.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Distilleries Seized.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The following despatch has been received here:—

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 15.—To Hon. C. Delano:—I have ordered the seizure of Deimer's house, with 123 barrels of high wines, and directed the closing of Allen & Driehl's distillery, and their arrest for violation of the law.

JOS. W. DWYER.

Naval Orders.

Lieutenant Commander S. K. Wallace is ordered to ordnance duty at the New York Navy Yard.

Lieutenant Commander W. W. Maclay is detached from signal duty and ordered to the Naval Observatory.

Lieutenant Commander William K. Wheeler is detached from the New York Navy Yard and ordered to the Colorado.

Assistant Paymaster F. C. Alley is detached from the Maumee and ordered to settle his accounts.

The Sugar-Refining Interest.

The Committee of Ways and Means heard today a body of sugar refiners from New York, stating that they represented, besides their own interests, those of importers. They want a more numerous classification of sugars than that in the bill already reported, but the probability is that they will not obtain it. The bill may be so amended as to leave in the Custom House samples of imported sugar for subsequent examinations.

The Contested Election Cases.

The Election Committee, in view of the action of the House yesterday, which is considered adverse to the adoption of the new plan of drawing a jury from the House by lot, will proceed at once with the contested cases. It is apprehended that Mr. Paine will ask to be relieved from the Chairmanship of the Committee.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST SESSION—SECOND TERM.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The Vice-President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, with an accompanying bill relative to the acquisition of sites for national coast defenses. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Thayer, from the Military Committee, reported the House joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to place at the disposal of the Bridges Battery Association at Chicago certain captured ordnance. Passed.

Mr. Morton offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling upon the President for information as to the number and character of the iron-clads belonging to the navy of the United States; what they have cost; by whom designed; by what officers their construction has been recommended; and what is their present condition.

On motion of Mr. Ramsey, the bill to abolish the franking privilege was taken up, the question being on the amendment of Mr. Drake to allow the free transmission of newspaper exchanges through the mails, as at present.

Mr. Morrill (Vt.) delivered an argument upon the necessity of various modifications of the bill in the event of its passage, so that the operations of the Agricultural Department in the circulation of valuable information might not be impeded, and the department thus virtually destroyed. Provision was also necessary relating to the free transmission of the correspondence of foreign Governments and other matters.

He regarded the franking privilege as a privilege not to members of Congress, but to the people to communicate freely with their representatives. It was one of the sources of political light and knowledge, and could not safely be abridged. The people were entitled to know what their representatives did there, and to know it at little cost. He suggested that the bill should be recommitted with a view to being perfected by those of its friends who might be willing to lick it into shape. The bill was then laid aside, and the unfinished business, the Mississippi bill, was taken up.

House.

Mr. Smith, of Vermont, presented a petition from citizens of six States interested in the use and sale of lumber, for the repeal of the law imposing duties on imported lumber.

Mr. Julian, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to close the Land Offices in any State where the unsold public lands do not exceed ten thousand acres. Passed.

A question arose as to the order of business, Mr. Dawes wanting to go into Committee on the Legislative Appropriation bill.

Mr. Butler, of Tenn., wanting to call up the Greene-Van Wyck contested election case, and

Mr. Swann desiring to dispose of the resolution reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs in reference to the imprisonment of Americans in Great Britain for political offenses, occupied half an hour, but finally the latter subject got the preference on condition that it would be disposed of in the morning hour.

FROM THE STATE.

Debate on the Schoeppe Bill.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 15.—The debate is long continued, without yet reaching a vote on the Schoeppe bill.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 15.—Various local bills were considered, among which was the following Senate bill, which was passed:—

Section 1. That no persons, either male or female, shall practise medicine, surgery, or midwifery in Philadelphia without first obtaining a license for so doing, to be obtained as hereinafter mentioned.

Section 2. The Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions for Philadelphia is hereby authorized and required to issue a license to practise medicine, surgery, and midwifery within Philadelphia, to any person who shall produce his or her diploma or other evidence of graduation by a medical college, or school of medicine, or of any institution of learning where the practice of medicine, surgery, and midwifery is regularly taught; and the said clerk is hereby required to keep a register for public inspection, in which shall be entered the name and age of the person obtaining said license, and of the college or school of which the person obtaining a license is a graduate, and the date of the granting of said diploma, which certificate of license shall be framed and hung up in the office of said person so practising medicine, surgery, and midwifery aforesaid.

Section 3. That any person practising medicine, surgery, or midwifery without taking out such license, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined the sum of $100; one-half to go to the informer, and one-half to be paid into the city treasury for the benefit of the Guardians of the Poor of the said city; and upon conviction for a second or continued violation of the act, the sum not exceeding $1000, and be imprisoned for a term not exceeding six months.

Section 4. For all the services rendered by the said Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia, under this act, and for furnishing the certificate of license and frame, he shall be entitled to receive three dollars and no more, to be paid by the person obtaining said license.

Mr. Mumma called up the Governor's message vetoing the bill allowing writs of error in cases of murder and voluntary manslaughter, intended to cover the case of Dr. Schoeppe, which was again read to the Senate. Mr. Mumma spoke at length in favor of the bill and against the veto. He believed that the Supreme Court ought to have all the power of the lower court in reviewing the evidence. Beyond all doubt the case of Dr. Schoeppe had been bungled up. The evidence of poison was by no means certain. The medical profession of the world had pronounced the evidence entirely insufficient. This case was about to form a terrible precedent for all time, and demanded a thorough and able review of all the facts and points of law. This man should have a fair chance at least for his life. He differed with the Governor most decidedly. I will wash my hands from the blood of this victim, Paul Schoeppe. When the Governor signs his death-warrant the blood of the victim will be upon his hands.

Mr. Lowry thought this Senate had been slaves to the Executive. Twice had the Senate attempted to do this act of justice, and they failed. It is high time that we should look this thing and the Executive in the face, and bew down this cruel veto. The Executive says, I have drawn my sword and there is no delay.

He (Lowry) believed that Jerry Eaton was innocent. Nearly all the neighbors believed him innocent. Both branches of the Legislature had appealed to the Executive for delay, but he would not be moved. He vetoed the bill allowing commutation of the death sentence. Nothing but blood, blood, blood would satisfy the Governor; but he (Lowry) would here and now wash his hands of the blood of Paul Schoeppe.

Mr. White opposed the veto and sustained the bill. The Governor seemed to think that it was framed for a special purpose. He (White) had not thought of Schoeppe in this connection save that he believed the case to be one of great doubt. The Governor had pronounced the bill unconstitutional, but he could not see wherein it was unconstitutional.

This bill did not provide for a second trial before a jury, where the accused may not be represented. The Governor had made a question of expediency of the difficulty in getting the evidence into the Superior Court. There was no difficulty whatever, and if there was a difficulty in the way it was within the province of the Legislature to remedy the difficulty.

Various remarks were made, among them some by Mr. Wallace, who said it was conceded that the principle of the first section of the bill was just. It was said that this bill would involve additional cost and the election of additional judges. He did not believe this was, or should be, a matter of of dollars and cents. It was a question of justice, to which the accused had a right before God and man.

In our prisons to-day there are nine men hanging between heaven and earth, simply because no Governor has had the nerve to sign their death warrants. Then why should not the Supreme Court review all the evidence in these cases, and do justice to the prisoners? We have cases demonstrating the righteousness of this bill, and we know that the Supreme Court has shirked an examination which might set justice on her feet, and define definitely the position occupied by the accused.

The bill was passed over the Governor's veto by the following vote:—

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Billingfelt, Brodhead, Brown, Connell, Davis, Graham, Henszey, Howard, Kerr, Linderman, Lowry, Miller, Mumma, Olmstead, Parman, Robeson, Rutan, Turner, Wallace, Warfel, and White.

Nays—Messrs. Beck, Buckalew, Duncan, Nagle, and Osterhout. Yeas, 22; nays, 5.

House.

The House was engaged during the morning session in the first reading only of private bills.

FROM THE WEST.

A Runaway Wife.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 15.—William Raynor, a wealthy farmer of Perry county, Ohio, is here in pursuit of his wife, who escaped with George McPherson, alias Colonel Porter. They carried off household goods and $1000 in money. McPherson and his paramour have doubtless gone to Kansas. Raynor found the goods here, and will probably return home, leaving his wife to her fate.

Counterfeit Shover Arrested.

A man, with ten dollars in counterfeit money, was arrested in Pike county, Illinois, last Thursday, and under the direction of Colonel Whiteley, of the United States secret service, was taken to Springfield, Illinois.

Liquor Dealers' Meeting.

At a meeting of the Liquor Dealers' Association held last night, resolutions were adopted instructing the Executive Committee to petition Congress to change the internal revenue law so as to collect all taxes on distilled spirits at the distillery or distillery warehouse, and relieve distilled spirits of the present form of the rectifier, wholesale deliveries, stamps, the rectifying tax on sales, and every other restriction drawing a distinction between dealers in wines and liquors and other classes of merchants.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S CASE.—E. M. Wright, dealer in tobacco and cigars, on Second street, below Chesnut, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Phillips this morning upon the charge of selling tobacco in unstamped packages. He waived a hearing, and was bound over in $1000 bail for his appearance at court.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R		Pacific Mail Steam...	42½
Con. Stock Scrip...	97¼	Western Union Tele	34¾
do. scrip.....	95¾	Toledo & Wabash R.	48
N. Y. & Erie Rail....	25¾	Mil. & St. Paul R. ex d	67
Ph. and Rea. R.....	98¾	Mil. & St. Paul pf. ex d	81¼
Mich. South. & N. R.	88¾	Adams Express.....	62½
Cle. and Pitt. R.....101		Wells, Fargo & Co....	19⅝
Chi. and N. W. com..	73⅝	United States.....	50¼
Chi. and N. W. pref..	90⅜	Tennessee 6s, new.	51
Chi. and R. I. R.....122½		Gold.....	119¼
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	91½	Market steady.	

WEDDING INVITATIONS
ENGRAVED IN THE NEWEST AND BEST MANNER.
LOUIS DREKA,
Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1035 CHESNUT Street.

WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS
ENGRAVED IN THE LATEST STYLE.
WALLETS, GOLD PENS,
WRITING DESKS, KNIVES,
CARD CASES, FOLIOS, ETC.
J. LINERD,
STATIONER AND CARD ENGRAVER,
No. 921 SPRING GARDEN STREET,
2 17 wsm3 PHILADELPHI

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Removal of Political Disabilities—The Cuban and Fenian Questions—Pacific Railroad Extension—The Cost of Suppressing Mormonism—The National Defenses.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Pacific Railroad Extension.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Judge Usher appeared before the Pacific Railroad Committee to-day, and made an argument in favor of the Kansas branch of the Pacific Road. He asked for an extension of land grants, so as to enable the company to extend its road to the Pacific.

Removal of Disabilities.

The Reconstruction Committee has agreed to Butler's bill, removing political disabilities. The committee refused to strike out the section which provides that members of Congress and officers of the army and navy who entered the Rebellion shall not be included in the list of those whose disabilities may be removed.

Impartial Suffrage.

Judge Bingham tried to introduce a bill today to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in several States of the Union who have hitherto been denied the right on account of race, color, and previous condition of servitude. Objection was made.

The Cuban Question.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations considered the resolution of Mr. Sherman relative to Cuba, but no definite action was reached.

The Fenian Resolutions.

The Fenian resolutions are up in the House, and two or three members are on the list to speak.

The Mormon Bill.

The next special order for the morning hour is Cullom's Mormon bill. Several members on the Republican side will oppose it, on the ground that it will cost the Government more to suppress the Mormons than it would to exterminate the Indians.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Sites for National Defenses.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The Secretary of War has submitted to the Senate a bill designed to facilitate the acquisition of sites for national works of defense, to protect the public treasury against the combinations sometimes formed by the owners of real estate, which may be required for public uses, for purposes of extorting from the United States an exorbitant price for private purposes so required. Inasmuch as the erecting of additional batteries for the defense of important points on the coasts of the United States is a pressing necessity, early and favorable consideration of the subject is recommended.

CONGRESS.

House.

Continued from the Third Edition.

Mr. Cox asked and obtained leave to have printed in the *Globe* a statement which he had received of the grievances and sufferings of those political prisoners.

Mr. Swann, a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, addressed the House in support of the resolution, and in reply to the remarks of Mr. Willard when the subject was first up, about two weeks since.

Mr. Banks stated that Mr. Orth, who had reported the resolution, was unavoidably absent from the House to-day, and would seek another opportunity of expressing his view in the matter.

Mr. Cavanaugh (Montana), having five minutes before the close of the morning hour, used that time in replying to the remarks of Mr. Willard, and in eulogy of the Irish revolutionists.

About a dozen members asked and obtained permission to have speeches on the same subject printed in the *Globe*.

The resolution which calls on the President for information on the subject was then adopted.

The House then, at 12:45, took up the contested election case from the Eleventh Congressional District of New York, the resolutions reported by the committee being that George W. Greene, the sitting member, is not entitled to the seat, and that Charles H. Van Wyck, the contestant, is.

FROM THE WEST.

The Bible in the Public Schools.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 15.

The Judges of the Superior Court rendered a decision in a case involving the reading of the Bible in the Public Schools. The motion was to dissolve the injunction heretofore granted, restraining the operation of the resolutions of the School Board, providing that the reading of the Bible and all religious instruction in the Public Schools shall not be permitted.

Judge Hagens held that the provision of the Constitution recognized the religion of Christianity, and acknowledged that religion and morality were necessary to good government, that the State used religion as the means to promote good government, and therefore the exclusion of all religious instruction from the Public Schools was contrary to the provisions of the Bill of Rights. Judge Storer concurred, and the injunction was made perpetual. Judge Taft dissented.

Military Funeral.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 15.—Colonel Thompson Morris, U. S. A., was buried to-day from St. Paul's Church, with military honors. He had been in the service of the country since 1822, at which time he graduated at West Point.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Erie Railroad Contempt Case.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—Judge Barnard, in the Supreme Court to-day, in the suit of the Erie Railway Company against Joseph H. Ramsey, declared the defendant in contempt, and ordered reference to ascertain what damage the company sustained by his contempt. The contempt charged is that Ramsey proceeded in the action against the Erie Company in defiance of an injunction of the Supreme Court.

Fires and Loss of Life.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—A fire yesterday destroyed a barn and other buildings at the Union Race Course, Long Island. A man named Libtz was burned to death. The pecuniary loss by the fire was $4000. A fire at Astoria resulted in a loss of $12,000.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—Cotton lower; sales of 300 bales middling uplands at 25c. Flour—State and Western less active, but without decided change; Southern quiet. Wheat less active, but without decided change. Corn dull; new mixed Western, 80@87c, and 75@80c. for damaged do.; new yellow Southern and Jersey, 95@97c. Oats dull; State, 61@69c.; Western, 54@56c. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, $26·25@26·50; Lard dull; steam rendered, in tierces, 15¼@15¾c. Whisky quiet at 97c.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Yellow Fever on a U. S. Steamer.

PORTSMOUTH, Feb. 15.—The United States steamer Seminole, from Key West, arrived here last evening, and is anchored at quarantine. She was ordered here in consequence of having yellow fever on board.

Charged with Murder.

BOSTON, Feb. 15.—Maria Hill, the woman arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the murder of Jacobs, has made a confession, in which she charges her colored men, named William E. Hall and John Phillips, with the commission of the murder, their motive being robbery.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Women Voting at Salt Lake.

SALT LAKE, Feb. 15.—The municipal election yesterday passed off quietly. The best of order was preserved at the polls. The orthodox Brighamite ticket was elected by a large majority. The authorities discouraged the women from voting at the election, but some half-a-dozen of them voted. Both tickets were voted for by women.

REAL ESTATE SALE.—Messrs. Thomas & Sons held an auction sale to-day at noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, with the following result:—

4 shares Mercantile Library Company	$3 56
1 share Philadelphia Library Company	37 00
1 share Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts	15 00
115 shares Schuylkill Navigation preferred	15 50
41 shares Central Transportation Company	52 00
10 shares Enterprise Insurance Co.	46 50
$2500 Connecting R'W. Co., 6 per cent.	86 25
58 shares Commonwealth National Bank	57 00
300 shares New Creek Coal Co.	45
5 shares Academy of Music, with Ticket	91 00
Lot of ground, Front and Mifflin streets	1555 00
Two-story brick dwelling, No. 538 Marshall street	8775 00
Irredeemable ground rent, $27 a year	400 00
Irredeemable ground rent, $27 a year	400 00
Irredeemable ground rent, $36 a year	500 00
Three-story brick residence, No. 633 N. Nineteenth	68 00
Three-story brick store and dwelling Eighth and Jefferson streets	4750 00
Three-story brick residence, Twenty-second and Mount Vernon streets	6850 00
Three-story brick dwelling, No. 2227 Brandywine street	1800 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

SECOND BOARD.

$2000 C & A m 6s, '89	94	100 sh Read R..60d.	49
$200 Sch N 6s, '92..	69¾	200 do.....	49¾
$500 City 6s, New.	100¼	100 do.....	49 5-16
$500 do.....	100¼	100 do. s5wn	49 5-16
$3000 do.....s5.	109¾	400 do.....s30.	49
$500 do.....100¼		100 do.....s60.	49
17 sh Cam & Am.	115	100 do.....	49 31
2 do.....is.	115	100 do.....	49 31
82 do...s5wn.	115	300 do.....c.	49¾
10 do..is. s5wn.	115	500 do.....b30.	49¾
15 sh Minehill R..		300 do....is.	49 3-16
s5wn....	51¾	400 do...is. b3.	49¼
4 sh Penna R....	57¾	100 do.....	49¼
1 do.....	57¾	100 do.....b30.	49¾
200 sh Read..s5wn.	49¾		

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$4000 Phil & E 7s.	is. 89	65 sh Leh Val...is.	54¾
$2000 Pa 6s, 2d sc...	106	100 sh Leh N St. b60	33¾
100 sh Penna. s5wn.	57¾	300 sh Reading...is.	49¼
41 do.....is.	57¾	100 do.... b60.	49¾
25 do.....	57¾	100 do...s5wn.	49¾
36 sh Bank of Ky...		100 sh Ph & E.....	29¾
s5wn....	90	100 sh Cata Pf..b60.	35¾

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FOR THE SALE OF
REVENUE STAMPS
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The sale of Revenue stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agencies.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express), all orders immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks, Receipts, etc.

The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—

On $25 and upwards.....2 per cent.
" 100 " .....3 "
" 300 " .....4 "

Address all orders, etc., to
STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET PHILADELPHIA.

IMPORTANT TO ALL INTERESTED.—THE arrears of Pensions must be applied for within five years after the death or discharge of a soldier, sailor, or marine. Those who fail to apply lose $96 per year. There are thousands in our midst, widows, dependent fathers and mothers, and orphan children, who are entitled, but who have not yet applied for a pension. All who think they are entitled should at once call on Messrs. ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO. No. 135 South SEVENTH Street who will promptly obtain their pensions, or cheerfully give any information, free of charge. Remember that the five years' limit allowed by law is fast drawing to a close. 7 30

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN AND CUBAN TOURISTS.—Passports, prepared in conformity with the new requirements of the Stat Department, can be procured in twenty-four hours on application made, either in person or by letter, only at the Official Passport Bureau, No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO. Also, official lists of all Ministers, Diplomati Agents, Consuls, and Consular Agents of th United States, who they are, where they are from and where they are located, furnished free